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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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PRODUCTION TAX BILL OUTLINED

To Be Referred to the Alberta Supreme Court for Validity

Under the terms of the new production tax bill, ownership of seven per cent of all agricultural produce is vested in the Alberta government. Before it becomes law the bill is to be subjected to court reference for test of validity, it was announced.

It is proposed the production tax will replace certain land taxes in an effort to readjust the basis of taxation.

Produce Defined

Agricultural produce is defined as "wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax, peas, beans, hay, alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, grass seed, clover seed, alfalfa seed, eggs, honey, horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, geese, dairy produce and wool."

The Act provides "On, from and after the first day of the month next following the month in which this Act is proclaimed to be in force, seven undivided one-hundreth parts of all agricultural produce shall, as and from the moment upon which the same comes into being, be vested in His Majesty in the right of province to be used in such manner and for such purpose as are hereinafter provided."

Every primary dealer in the province is authorized as the agent of the government to collect the tax. The dealers are required to make returns to the government showing the produce received, the producer selling it and the land from which it came.

The minister of municipal affairs is authorized to:

"A. Take delivery of and store so much of the agricultural produce receivable by him pursuant to this Act as he deems requisite for furnishing any relief in kind, the furnishing whereof is authorized by any act of the legislature of the province;

"B. To sell any of such produce and to place the proceeds of sale in a special trust account to the credit of the provincial treasurer"

The sections dealing with the use of the funds placed in the special trust account declare:

"The money for the time being to the credit of the special trust account shall be available:

"Firstly, for the payment to municipal districts and improvement districts of the amounts payable to them;

"Secondly, to provide for crops loss insurance in the nature of grants to seed to farmers who have lost grain crops through drouth, hail, frost, cutworms or grasshoppers in such manner, subject to such conditions and to such extent as may be from time to time prescribed by the lieutenant-governor in-council."

Municipalities to Report

Every municipality is required after May 1, 1939, and each subsequent year to make a statement setting out an estimate of all its expenditures and all its receipts, excluding from such receipts anything on account of taxes on land which is in actual occupation of a producer of agricultural produce.

The amount of the difference between the estimated expenditures and estimated receipts will be paid to the municipality from the special trust fund in quarterly instalments.

At any time when the special trust fund is not sufficient to meet requirements, the provincial treasurer is authorized to make payments from the general revenue fund.

Must Secure Permit

Farmers and ranchers will not be permitted to ship livestock or agricultural products out of the province, without first advising the minister of municipal affairs ten days before the date of shipment, and securing a government permit.

Before the livestock or produce is shipped, the shipper will be compelled to surrender 7 per cent of the total amount to the government. He will not be permitted to ship out of the province until all the regulations have been complied with.

Heavy penalties are prescribed for both the producer and those who handle the shipment who are convicted of infractions of the act.

CREDIT UNIONS NOW AUTHORIZED

Establishment of credit unions or baby banks was authorized in a bill passed during the recent session of the Alberta legislature. Ten persons organized, may start a credit union with shares divided at $5 par value. Objective of the measure is to provide members with credit services for provident or productive purposes along lines of similar unions in the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

PAINT SALE!

And What a Paint Sale!

For Six Weeks. Just Think of It!

From April 16 to May 31st

Monarch House Paint

The Best Grade. Gallons, Reg. $4.50

Sale, $3.50

Monarch 4 hour Enamels, the best

Quarter Pints, Reg. 35c. Sale Price 20c
Half Pints, Reg. 55c. Sale Price 40c
Pints. Reg. 95c. Sale Price 75c
Quarts, Reg. $1.75. Sale Price $1.35
Gallons, Reg. $6.50. Sale Price $4.25

Monarch Glo-Tone Semi Gloss for Walls, &c.

Half Pints, Reg. 45c. Sale Price 40c
Pints, Reg. 85c. Sale Price 65c
Quarts, Reg. $1.45. Sale Price $1.15
Gallons, Reg. $5.00. Sale Price $3.95

Monarch Porch and Floor Enamels

Pints, Reg. 85c. Sale Price 64c
Quarts, Reg. $1.50. Sale Price $1.20
Gallons, Reg. $5.25. Sale Price $4.05

Monarch General Purpose Varnish

½ Pints ..... 40c Pints ..... 65c Quarts $1.20

Monarch Paint, the best that money can buy.
Sold by the Crown Hardware.

Crown Lumber Company, Ltd.

Phone 6, Delia. SHIRVILL WOOD, Manager

Minutes of the M.D. Council of Lambton

The council met at Craigmyle on Saturday, April 2nd, at 2 p m. All councillors were present.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and, upon motion of coun. Farwell, minutes were adopted.

It was decided to order an additional three cases of gopher poison from the U.G.G.

Moved by coun. Dunfield that direct relief accounts for March be passed, and those for April be approved. Carried.

Secretary read school requisitions for the year. Moved by coun. McNair that these requisitions be accepted, and that the necessary funds be raised by levies as listed. Car.

Moved by coun. Cole that we accept Mr. Holden's offer of $27.00 cash to lease S E. 2-33 16-4 for pasture for the current year. Carried.

Secretary was authorized to lease N W. 23 32-16 4 to John Ziemmer for pasture for the current year for $20.00 cash.

Moved by the Reeve that we lease E½ 36 31-16-4 to N. J. Hunter for three years. Carried.

Moved by coun. Cole that we recommend application of E. Robinson for increase in his old age pension, provided same be approved by the municipal officials where he now resides. Carried.

A letter was read from Board of Public Utilities Commissioners enclosing estimates of the Hanna Hospital District for the current year.

It was moved by coun. Dunfield that we set a mill rate of 3 5 mills for Hanna Hospital tax to meet the current hospital levy. Carried.

Secretary advised that the Village of Delia had asked this council to assume liability for hospital account of Mrs. Wendle Anderson, now residing in Delia. The council decided that, as Mrs. Anderson had been living in Delia continuously since October last, she was now a charge on the village for hospitalization.

Secretary was authorized to pay share of direct relief issued to D. Cameron for the month of December.

Circulars regarding the issuing of feed for spring work, seed grain and fuel oil, were read and discussed.

It was decided that we should again see that boxes are put in the business places of Delia and Craigmyle to collect funds for the Red Cross; and that we ask the business men of Delia and Craigmyle to co-operate in making the collection a success.

Moved by coun. Farwell that accounts as presented be passed for payment.

The following correspondence was read: Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare (2), Supervisor Agricultural Relief, Canadian Red Cross Society.

Meeting adjourned.

ACCOUNTS PASSED FOR PAYMENT

Western Municipal News, $19.95,	$3.65
Hanna Municipal Hospital	$23.00
United Grain Growers	97.40
Richardson Road Machinery	7.40
Express	.35

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

By H. G. L. STRANGE
Director, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

"Our fathers used to say that the Master's Eye was the best fertilizer."

Pliny, the elder, that great Roman naturalist, recorded this maxim in his classic work, "Historia Naturalis," written about the year 60 A.D. Modern farmers, too, know that even today something suffers when the Master's Eye for long is absent.

While our knowledge of such primary agricultural principles has not greatly increased in 2,000 years, yet modern science has discovered many new practices which are useful to farmers. One of these is that besides the "Master's Eye," a little *artificial fertilizer* can be used to good advantage on our Canadian prairies.

What kind, and how much shall I use? What will it cost, and how will it benefit me?—are the usual pertinent and intelligent questions farmers ask.

The records of countless experiments reveal that either Ammonium Phosphate or Triple Superphosphate can be used to advantage in amounts from 20 to 40 pounds to the acre, depending upon the district and the moisture available; that the cost will be from 80 cents to $1.10 an acre, and that the benefits undeniably, in general, will be about 15 per cent higher yield, some six days earlier maturity, and often one grade, even sometimes two grades, better at the elevator. A fine return, it would seem, for the relatively small expenditure required.

How Much Is It Going to Cost You to Summerfallow in 1938?

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter

On seven district Experiment Substations the actual outlay for fallowing an acre in 1937, varied from 50 to 95 cents per acre. The number of operations during the season varied from two to four, making the average cost about 27 cents per operation.

Experience has shown that the normal rainfall on the prairies is not sufficient to grow a crop of wheat every year. Therefore, summer-fallowing is practiced to store a reserve supply of moisture in the soil. It has been shown beyond all doubt that weeds are the principal means of depleting moisture supplies in fallow land. Consequently, the only reason for working the fallow is to prevent weed growth. The fewer the number of operations the cheaper is the cost of fallowing, and with the surface method of cultivation more trash will be preserved on the surface as a protection against soil drifting.

How to plant Evergreens

Last spring I planted evergreen trees on well-worked and heavily manured irrigated land. They were well cared for yet they all died. Why? This was a question that was asked at the Lethbridge Experimental Station.

Your evergreen trees died because you manured your land prior to planting. The roots of evergreens are particularly sensitive to caustic nature of fresh or partly decomposed manure. If the soil intended for planting evergreens is lacking in fibre and if manure must be used, it is essential that the manure be well rotted and preferably applied the year previous to the planting of the trees.

Do you know?

That the average annual production of so-called dairy cows in Alberta is only about 4,000 pounds of milk? And do you know that about twice this amount is required before the cow can be considered a really profitable producer. Experiments have shown that improved production is based on proper breeding and feeding methods. Information on these points is available at the Lethbridge Experimental Station

And, that to insure germination of grass seed, the seed must be drilled into the soil? In the regrassing experiments conducted in the drought area under the P.F.R.A., comparisons are made between drilling and broadcasting. The seed must be drilled into the soil to insure germination. It is necessary to drill as shallow as possible and in no case more than half an inch, but nevertheless drilled. It is estimated that from 60 to 70 per cent of the seed is lost when broadcast. Broadcasting followed by single discing has given better results than broadcasting alone, but not as good as drilling.

———ooo———

Miss M. McFadden Guest of Honor

Surprise Party Held in Honor of Popular Bride-Elect

A delightful surprise party was held last evening at the home of Mrs. Harold Raybone in honor of Miss Marie McFadden, whose marriage is to take place on April 21 to William Grosvenor.

On behalf of the Rangers' bowling team, of which Miss McFadden is a member, Miss Dot Ballinger presented to the bride elect a pink bed throw, accompanied by a gift card with signatures of the team.

The table was adorned with a dainty minature bride standing beneath pink and white streamers and large wedding bell and dainty refreshments served by the hostess.

Those present were Miss Marie McFadden, Miss Dot Ballinger, Miss Ingrid Hallberg, Miss Frances Yager, Mrs. Raybone, Mrs. Berg, Mrs. Blitch, Mr. B. Wick, William Blitch and Harold Raybone

—*Prince Rupert Examiner.*

Correspondence

☞ While we are at all times willing to publish letters of public interest from correspondents, we do not bind ourselves to the opinions expressed therein.

To the Editor of "The Delia Times"

It is beyond comprehension that there is not a falling away from the faith, considering the doctrine of Mr. Skinwell and Company. Last January I sat at the radio and heard a voice crying, as if in the wilderness: demand what you want, it said, and you will get it. Right at that time "the money barons, big interest and banks," had stopped the laying of all the hens; the only thing left was the cock's crow, but there was the solution, so with flashlight in hand I got to the hen house, while all were on the roost and could hear my message. I stepped inside, they saw the light, and there was a great cackle; they were paying some attention to me. I gave them a real lecture—kind of put the cane on as if the ushers were coming forward to take the offering—and make my demand that henceforth each old hen lay three dozen eggs a day. The following day I got the washtub to gather the fruits of my sermon, and there wasn't a durned egg. Unconstitutional! The hens misunderstood me, and I got what I did not demand. So it is with nearly all things. The prosperity certificates worked backwards, or not at all. The taxes are like the fleece of Gideon: they catch all dew and rain. People demand $25.00 per month, lower taxes, lower living cost, banishment of poverty and recall. All these things moved in the opposite direction, and the ways of taxation pass all understanding. But the people must have what they want: that is democracy, so we get the larger school unit and other things—democracy in reverse. The only thing that seems to work according to expectation is, when the people raise the salaries of these masters. Who are the people?

Now we hear it said, when the production tax goes on, certain land taxes will be abolished. Beware of these soothsayers; there is a lieing spirit in the mouth of all their prophets. "By their deeds ye shall know them." What promise have they fulfilled? What promise are they likely to fulfil? Yet after all this scalawag work, the voice from the pulpit tells the people, that if they are *gullible* enough to listen to the Press, it is their God given right to suffer more. The production tax of seven per cent on the primary producer, once applied will rapidly grow larger. If a pork barrel can grow from $50,000 to $100,000 in one year, what is this tax capable of? Then, too, it may soon be extended to all production, and like a tariff be passed back to the farmer and consumer in higher prices—and he would pay at both ends. If a farmer grows, say 1,000 bushels of wheat, worth $1.00 a bushel, he pays Skinwell and Sons $70.00; if he has 5,000 bushels, he multiplies by five. If he gets his seed back he must give Skinwell his share in the fall, the same as he did in the year before he put in the crop. If he sells a horse, a cow, a pig, a hen or egg the same scale applies—*A Just Price!*—Bear in mind the interest is killing the country even if people have quit paying any interest. The farmer cannot pass the tax on, and so becomes the mud sill. But it is well to begin with the farmer; he is the easiest of the occupational groups to put it over on and start the cancer's growth.

No doubt the unemployed heard—"Demand what you want and you will get it." Anyway they organized a march and put in an appearance to demand what they wanted.

When this tax goes into effect more money will flow to Edmonton to be spent on a function class (who do not produce wealth), and less will be available to spend with the local merchant and artisan. If you get your Bible and read Acts 5:1 to 11, you will get an idea where we are going.

As taxes advance property values recede, investment and development is discouraged, unemployment increases, and the opportunity of youth disappears and the only thing the government does for you is to enlarge the hole in the doughnut.

These people are little short of vultures in power, and the taxpayer should remember the name of every man who voted for this bill when the time comes. Let us stand and sing all through the night.

OLD ZEKE.

———oo———

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued March 24th, 1938).

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, February, 1938

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of February, 1938, in 67 cities and towns of Canada having populations of 10,000 and over.

Births registered in these cities and towns in February numbered 6,637, deaths 4,147 and marriages 2,373, as compared with 5,896 births, 5,179 deaths and 2,025 marriages in February last year, showing increases of 12½ per cent in births and 17 per cent in marriages, and a decrease of 20 per cent in deaths.

Births registered during the two months January-February of this year totalled 13,349, deaths 8,779 and marriages 4,786, as against 12,200 births, 9,857 deaths and 4,241 marriages during the corresponding two months last year. This comparison shows increases of 9½ per cent in births and 13 per cent in marriages, and a decrease of 11 per cent in deaths.

Clean-Up Day!

Residents of the Village of Delia

Are requested to CLEAN UP THEIR PREMISES and have ashes removed, and toilets attended to, by the 24th day of May, 1938.

With a view to prevention of fire it is particularly requested that all loose straw, hay, etc., be cleared up in addition to the removal of manure heaps.

A sanitary inspection of all village premises and toilets will be made immediately after the above-mentioned date.

By Order of the Council of the Village of Delia.

Dated 14th April, 1938.

THE STRONG RIGHT ARM OF CANADA

★ ★

RECEIVING deposits or making loans, Canada's banks are dealing largely with other people's money. Parliament has placed the strictest safeguards around the handling of other people's money.

When you deposit, or when you borrow, the strong right arm of the nation itself is thrown about you, for banking is subjected, through The Bank Act, to greater Government regulation, stricter supervision and more penetrating Parliamentary scrutiny than any other business in Canada.

Banks assemble the surplus funds of millions of Canadians, mostly in small sums. Based on these deposits, and their own resources, they make credit available where needed, for agriculture, commerce, industry, lumbering, mining, fishing, transportation, markets, governments, municipalities and individuals.

These are grave responsibilities. In discharging them the banks are well supervised.

Charters of all Canadian banks expire at the end of every ten years; they can be renewed for no more than ten years and then only after the most searching parliamentary investigation of the whole business of banking. Can you name any other form of enterprise in Canada in which every company's charter expires at one time? Or which has to undergo parliamentary investigation as a condition to continuing in business?

Parliament can, of course, amend The Bank Act at any time, but every ten years that Act is thrown open for what is known as the "Decennial Revision". Bank officers are called before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons. They are examined and cross-examined by members and every phase of banking is fully disclosed.

It is a large committee which includes many of the ablest minds in Parliament. Every province and every political party is represented on it, so that Canadians do not lack in any sense for the most penetrating examination of the business of banking.

Canadians as a people thus regulate the business of banking through their elected representatives. Into The Bank Act, by reason of the work of this Committee over the years, have been built all of the safeguards prompted by experience.

In addition, Canada's chartered banks are supervised in various other ways and operate under almost continuous scrutiny. Shareholders appoint their own auditors—chartered accountants—who closely examine each bank's affairs.

Then there is an Inspector General of Banks, an officer under the Minister of Finance, whose duty it is to keep throughout the year a vigilant eye upon banking operations. He has access to all bank records.

Banks have to make statutory returns to the Minister of Finance and to the Bank of Canada, periodically. Heavy penalties are provided for neglect to make them or if they contain falsity or deceit.

Each month they must report to the Government the total of loans made to bank directors or to firms in which they are partners, and of loans which directors guarantee. The return of January 31st, 1938, shows that the total of such loans does not amount to more than 1/98th part of the total bank loans.

There is no "money monopoly" in banking. Any group of responsible people who will get $500,000 capital subscribed and half of it paid up, and who fulfil the requirements of The Bank Act, can start a bank. The requirements are devised to safeguard the people against fly-by-night promoters.

Up till 1934 chartered banks issued their own notes to the amount of their paid-up capital and might, on occasion, exceed that sum under definite and rigid legal limits.

In establishing the Bank of Canada, Parliament provided that for ten years from and including 1936, there should be a steady year by year reduction in the note circulation of the chartered banks.

We can issue our own notes now only up to 85 per cent. of our paid-up capital. Each year, as this reduction takes place, the note issue of the Bank of Canada increases.

Thus it must be seen that banks have never had an unlimited power to issue notes—they have always been definitely restricted by Parliament, with heavy fines as penalties for any breach of these restrictions.

There is no mystery about the work of Canada's chartered banks—their doings are an open book to the Dominion Government, through the Minister of Finance, his officers, and the Bank of Canada.

The chartered banks are controlled by specific laws, regulations and restrictions designed for your protection as depositor, note-holder or borrower. Their work is to safeguard the thrifty, promote the flow of trade and commerce and to facilitate the transfer of goods and services.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this newspaper. Watch for it.

Advertise in The Delia Times

When you have anything For Sale, Lost, To Rent, Wanted or Found

☞ Classified Ads. Bring Results



Employment Commission Report

Whatever parliament may do with the final report of the Purvis National Commission on Employment and whatever discussion may take place in the House of Commons with respect to the recommendations of the Commission it is reasonable to assume that by the time the contents of the report have become well digested by the public, it will provoke a great deal of debate throughout the country and some aspects of it are destined to prove controversial.

Some phases of the report will undoubtedly receive quite general support throughout the country, both in Eastern and Western Canada, and probably in this category can be placed the fundamental premise that the long range solution of the problem of unemployment is some from of national unemployment insurance which, as is pointed out, is already projected by the Federal government, supported by a supplementary system of unemployment relief.

* * * *

Opinions Differ

So far as this general principle is concerned the commission was unanimous in its approval but on the question of assumption of responsibility for unemployment aid there was a divergence of opinion, one member of the Commission, Mrs. Mary Sutherland of Vancouver, dissenting from the joint opinion of the other members that this responsibility should be assumed in its entirety by the Federal government, Mrs. Sutherland expressed it as her opinion; "That it is fundamental that the primary responsibility for the relief of distress (in our reference distress resulting from unemployment or loss of occupation) should rest on the unit of government nearest the applicant, the Municipality and—on the Province, the Dominion contributing thereto when, in its view, a practical necessity exists because of the unusual nature or extent of the distress."

The fact alone that one of the members of the Commission should have chosen to sign the report with a reservation on which she aptly terms a fundamental principle, is bound to bring this question of policy into the limelight and ensures for it a considerable amount of controversy before the question is settled to the satisfaction of the general public, if ever.

* * * *

Room For Improvement

Whatever may be the outcome of this divergence of opinion on this outstandingly important aspect of the question, however, there will be general agreement with the Commission's opinion that any system of unemployment insurance and unemployment relief aid should be closely co-ordinated with a system of employment offices and services.

Under the present set up it has been felt, and not without some foundation, that there is not sufficient co-ordination between the administration of relief and the governmental business of bringing together work and people who are unemployed. Anything that can be done to ensure the very closest co-operation between these two functions will be an important step in the right direction.

Another aspect of the report which is likely to provoke considerable controversy, and particularly in the west, is the Commission's lukewarm attitude towards proposals to initiate programs of public works as a temporary alleviation of unemployment, though there will be agreement with the commission's recommendations as to types of work which should be undertaken if the government decides that works should be instituted and put into effect.

* * * *

Demand For Works

The demand for the institution of public works programs in lieu of direct relief has grown very rapidly in the west in the last few months or in the past year and this demand is by no means confined to the urban centres. Only recently the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities went on record in support of a relief works program to be put into effect not later than June 15 and there is a growing opinion in the rural districts of the other western provinces that public work, even if it is more costly, is preferable to a dole system.

This viewpoint is taken on the ground that if constructive work can be provided and particularly if it comprises undertakings which will return some revenue to the country the taxpayers, at least, will get some return for the millions which are and have been expended for relief and that the sapping of morale which enforced idleness entails will be eliminated.

There is no gainsaying the Commission's statement that "hastily conceived or impromptu programs of public works are dangerous and likely to be abortive" for the several reasons which are outlined in the report, but there are projects which can be undertaken which will provide a substantial amount of work for unskilled labor, which are needed for the development of the country and which can be counted upon to at least partially repay their costs, if not immediately, at any rate eventually, and without interfering with or retarding private industry or the absorption of skilled labor into private industry.

* * * *

Want To Be Shown

It can be taken for granted that the people of Western Canada will want to be shown very cogent reasons before they are willing to abandon a strong desire to see public work replace direct relief, at least to the extent that it can be done reasonable and on an economic basis.

View Was Costly

A speeding motorist summoned at Richmond, England, for speeding in Richmond Park, excused himself: "I was going along admiring the scenery and did not notice my speed." The Mayor: "The slower you go, the better you can admire the scenery. The view will cost you one pound."

New Glass Material

A transparent material which looks like glass, but can be sawn, bored, milled, carved or ground like wood is being made in a factory at Darmstadt, Germany. Being lighter than ordinary glass, it has been successfully used for the windows of aeroplanes, gliders and racing cars.

A farmer of Billingham-on-on-Tees, England, won his 85th plowing championship, using the 45-year-old plow with which his father won 263 championships.

Movie Actress—"I want to get a divorce."

Lawyer—"For what reason?"

Actress—"Dear me, do you have to have a reason?"

Rutland, England's smallest county, has a fine record. There have been no prisoners for trial and no civil cases at the winter assizes for 12 years.

Hail is composed partly of snow, with considerable air space in it, and the weight is thus lessened.

No Tiresome Formality

The Queen's private tea-parties are much less "stiff" than those of some suburban hostesses, since everyone knows everybody else, and there is no trouble about getting guests to mix. The hostess sheds the formality in which, as a rule, she is obliged to envelope herself. Nor do people stand about watching and listening when she says anything to anybody, as is the somewhat discouraging way at royal garden-parties.

Memorial For King George V.

A memorial window commorating the "regard and affection" of the American people for the late King George V. will be unveiled over the south nave entrance to Winchester cathedral by the United States ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, on July 12.

One Chinese army compels its soldiers to be thrifty. Ten per cent. of the rate of pay must be saved, a rule from which no one is exempt.

Nerve messages travel about 400 feet a second in man, but in lower animals, such as the octopus, they travel only about 80 inches a second.

Most people call moths "butterflies", yet there are about nine times as many moth families as butterfly families.

It is possible for fish to remain alive after being frozen in ice.

Tokyo Is Concerned

Over Possibility United States May Extend Influence In Western Pacific

Japan feels it imperative she maintain command of the Western Pacific and is concerned gravely over the possibility the United States might extend its sphere of influence there, Rear-Admiral Kiyoshi Noda, Admiralty spokesman, said.

Discussing the speech of foreign policy by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, on March 17 and his letter on April 3 to Chairman David Walsh of the Senate Finance Committee, opposing a stay-at-home policy for the navy and holding it must be free to defend Americans anywhere, Admiral Noda asserted:

The fact Mr. Hull sent a letter at this particular time is of special interest to us. Formerly the United States seemed to regard the mainland coasts and Panama as the sole points necessary to defend.

As late as Jan. 31, Admiral Leahy (chief of U.S. naval operations) stated a strategical triangle running from the Aleutians to Hawaii, Samoa and Panama was the defence line. Now Mr. Hull expresses strong opposition to any such theoretical frontier. Hence, it appears America is advancing her sphere rapidly westward. Japan cannot but watch with gravest concern.

He declined to say whether Japan saw the possibility of collision with United States expansion, and reaffirmed Japan's attitude remains as before—one of non-aggression.

He declined to say exactly what was the area Japan regarded as under her guardianship.

For Control Of Cancer

New Chemical Combination That Will Fight Disease

The federation of American societies for control of cancer had before it a report from two research workers of the Banting Institute at Toronto on an anti-body that will fight cancer.

Dr. H. J. Creech and Dr. W. R. Franks described to the federation an agent which, in experiments, protected mice against transplanted cancer.

They made a chemical combination of dibenzanthracene, a chemical which causes artificial cancer, with a protein and used it as a vaccine in mice. After injecting them, they found that it was almost impossible to produce cancer in the animals with dibenzanthracene alone.

While it does not yet promise to give immunization to human beings against cancer, Dr. Franks said, such a procedure is theoretically possible since this chemical is closely related to cholesterol and the sex hormones which are produced in abundance by the body itself and have been suspected as cancer-producers.

Another body chemical, acetyl choline, may contribute to the occurrence of cancer, Dr. G. E. Hall, also of the University of Toronto, added. Injections of the chemical caused a higher cancer rate in animals and, while it is produced normally by the body and destroyed quickly in nerve reactions, it may be that some persons do not destroy it quickly enough, thus causing a potential cancer-producing situation, Dr. Hall said.

Lord Balfour's Prophecy

In 1916 He Foretold Creation Of Great German-Speaking State

A writer in the London Daily Telegraph calls attention to a remarkable memorandum written by Lord Balfour for the British Cabinet in November, 1916, while the great guns still roared on the Western Front. "The result of the war," he wrote, "may be the complete breakup of the Dual Monarchy, and if the Dual Monarchy breaks up . . . such a change would create a great German-speaking state more formidable than Germany before the war. I do not disguise from myself that the dangers of such a Teutonic reorganization are considerable . . . if the result of the war is to convince the German-speaking peoples that their only hope of national greatness lies in their consenting to forget all differences and welding themselves into a single powerful state."

How much might have been different had the Allies remembered that at Versailles.

Must Be Getting Soft

Up at Yellowknife on Great Slave Lake, scene of the latest gold strike prospectors complain that owing to the lack of hotel accommodation they have to dress and undress "almost in public". Shades of the Trail of '98! When the hardy oldtimers struck gold they kept their pants on till next year, says the Windsor Star.

Not one pupil in Ottawa's sixth grade classes, when questioned about his or her wishes regarding French, refused to take the subject. In which the youngsters show better sense than some of the oldsters.

A gorilla eats about 75 pounds of food a day in its native state; but in captivity it eats only about a third that much.

In some localities honey bees can get little or no nectar from white clover.

In plays now running in New York, no less than 15 of the characters are priests.

AT HOME 20 WEEKS WITH RHEUMATISM

Wife Feared Husband Would Never Work Again

When her husband had been at home 20 weeks with rheumatism in his back, this woman began to think he would never work again. At last, she said to him: "Let's try Kruschen," and the change that took place was, in her own words, "like a miracle." Here is her letter:

"My husband is subject to rheumatism and suffered terribly with his back. Some time ago, I had him in the house 20 weeks with it. I really didn't think he would ever work again. We tried all the different kinds of salts you could mention, but none of them did him any good. Then I said, 'Let's try Kruschen'. Since then, we have proved Kruschen Salts to be worth its weight in gold. My husband is back at his job, thanks to Kruschen. The change it made is like a miracle."—(Mrs.) B.

Two of the salts in Kruschen are the most effectual solvents of uric acid crystals known to science. They swiftly dull the sharp edges of the painful crystals and convert them into a harmless solution, which is then expelled through the natural channels.

Dependability And Service

Given To Travelling Public By Railroads In Canada

The following article by S. J. Hungerford, C.N.R. president, appeared in Canadian National Magazine:

"During the last quarter of a century new modes of transport have challenged the railroads. Automobiles, trucks, buses and airplanes have taken their place in the transportation picture, adversely affecting railroad revenues.

"Recent developments have not caught the railroads napping. Particular attention to speeding up and adjustment of train schedules, pick-up and rapid delivery of freight, improved air-conditioned passenger equipment on mainline trains and the operation of low-cost excursions have all helped to bring the railroads back more strongly into the travel and transportation picture.

"The railroads have but one thing to sell and that is transportation of persons and commodities. But there are certain points which we, as railroad people, may well stress in the selling of our transportation service. In selling transportation the railroads furnish also safety, comfort and dependability. There are in addition, of course, the auxiliary services provided by our hotels, telegraphs and steamship departments which round out a complete transportation service."

To Climb Mount Everest

Seven Young Men Will Attempt To Conquer High Peak

An expedition consisting of seven young men, who will carry no oxygen apparatus or wireless equipment and only a minimum of provisions and tackle, will set out shortly to attempt to conquer 29,000-feet high Mount Everest.

The young climbers believe that large and heavily equipped expeditions have been responsible for many failures and disasters in the past and they intend to make their first assault on Everest unhampered by unnecessary impediments.

Every member of the party is physically capable of reaching the summit, and they are anxious to find out whether it is possible for a man to live at 29,000 feet with out breathing by artificial aid.

Develops New Type

Reported Sweden Has Developed Spring Wheat That Will Reduce Imports

Washington agriculture department foreign trade experts reported Sweden has developed a new type of spring wheat, expected soon to reduce that country's imports of North American grain.

Sweden's recent imports of wheat, averaging about 1,500,000 bushels a year, have been largely from the United States and Canada. They consisted almost entirely of superior grades used in making high quality flour.

The new wheat, known as Diamant II., was developed in experiments that started in 1923, the department said.

Products From Crude Oil

Allowing for variations in the oil itself, the approximate yield of products from 100 gallons of crude oil is 44 gallons gasoline, 36 gallons fuel oil, 8 gallons miscellaneous, 6 gallons kerosene, 3 gallons lubricants, and 3 gallons lost.

"It may interest you to know that that is what is called a Helicopter."

"You may be interested to know that that's my boy piloting it."

The Kiwanis Magazine says driving a mortgaged car over a bonded road to pay the instalment on the radio is prosperity.

France is estimated to have one airplane for every 15,500 inhabitants, one automobile for every 16, and one bicycle for every five.

Great Bear Lake is the tenth largest of the lakes of the world, and has an area of 10,000 square miles.

On the island of Bali, Dutch East Indies, a boy can marry his twin sister.

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A Nuisance

When The Radio Man Says There Will Be A Pause For Station Announcements

A radio program may be going at high speed when the announcer breaks in with news that there will be a "pause for station announcements." Why? This has interested us for some time. Apparently there is a rule of some kind or another that every so often the listener must be informed as to the station he is tuned to.

In the old days it is possible that this was desirable. When radio was a new toy and when listeners often spent half the night trying to see how many stations they could pick up there was curiosity as to the stations they could hear. But that is now pretty well gone. In these days of chain programs and well-established wave bands everyone must know the station he is hearing. Can there be any doubt about it?

We confess that every time we hear a pause for station announcements we feel like saying scat to the radio.—Regina Leader-Post.

The Absent-Minded Professor

Finds Students More Prone To Forget Than Their Mentors

George Donovan, assistant manager of the Student Union at Pennsylvania State College, came to the defence of absent-minded professor. Donovan's responsibilities include keeping track of things lost and found on the campus. And, he says, in the last six months, students have lost articles valued at $2,400. The only loss reported by a professor in recent years was a pair of spats.

There Was A Reason

Why London Police Patrol Did Not See Any Speeders

A friendly warning worded "Beware! Police trap working," was written in tar on a sheet of paper, which motorists in Dartmouth Park Hill, Highgate, London, saw tied to railings. A police patrol was waiting lower down the road. No doubt the officers wondered by motorists showed no inclination to speed—until a park keeper told them about the notice.

SELECTED RECIPES

MERINGUE

3 whites of eggs
2 tablespoons fine sugar
2 tablespoons Crown Brand Corn Syrup
1 tablespoon Benson's Corn Starch

Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff. Gradually add sugar, Crown Brand Corn Syrup and Benson's Corn Starch. Beat again until mixture peaks. Pile on filled pie and brown slowly.

FROZEN GOLDEN CUSTARD

1 cup milk
1 egg yolk
¼ cup sugar
Few grains salt
2 cups cream
¼ cup Edwardsburg Crown Brand Corn Syrup
½ tablespoon Benson's Corn Starch
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cook first six ingredients as a soft custard, strain, cool; add cream and vanilla. Pour into mould and freeze. When set unmould and serve with Crown Brand Corn Syrup and nuts.

The U.S. Navy

Hon. Cordell Hull Says It Must Be Left Free To Guard Rights Of American Citizens

Hon. Cordell Hull, United States secretary of state, opposed a stay-at-home policy for the United States navy, contending it must be left free to defend the rights of United States citizens in any part of the world.

The state secretary told the senate naval affairs committee that establishment of a "naval frontier" beyond which United States warships should not operate would erect "an imaginary Chinese wall" and "expose American citizens to attack anywhere in the world outside this wall."

His views were expressed in a letter to Chairman Walsh (Dem., Massachusetts) of the senate committee. Walsh had submitted a number of questions to him concerning the administration's $1,000,000,000 naval expansion bill.

Feed For Hogs

Experiments Have Shown That Barley Is Superior To Corn

Experiments conducted for the past two years have shown barley superior to corn as a hog feed, Prof. W. Crampton of MacDonald College, Quebec, said at the annual National Barley Committee meeting at Winnipeg.

Oats is inferior to both barley and corn, he added, while mixtures of oats and barley or oats and corn give results intermediate between single grains.

Claims Title Of King

France may be a republic to others, but to one man France is still a kingdom—his own. He's a night watchman in New Orleans, but claims the title of Louis XIX. by direct descent, although history says the line ended with Louis XVIII.

In rare cases of color blindness, the afflicted person sees everything as an uncolored photograph.

Texas signed its own Declaration of Independence from Mexico on March 2, 1836.

Nourishing Food for Hungry Appetites

PURITY FLOUR

Best for all your Baking

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Virtue Of Chewing Gum

Habit Appears To Have Much To Commend It

Whenever we see a face masticating gum we think of the rebuke a colored wife gace her husband after he confessed he had spent his pay on a merry-go-round. "Yo bin ridin' all day," she said, "but yo never got nowhere." The gum chewer chews for hours, but never eats anything. That, however, is no condemnation of the chewing gum habit. In fact, it has much to commend it. Chewing that pliant substance could never have attained the vast popularity it has unless it had merits.

Therefore we are glad to find so eminent a person as Dean Mabel Mannix of Marquette University putting in a good word for chewing gum. The Marquette co-eds recently debated the subject and made out a case by coming to the conclusion that it afforded relief from nerve tensions while studying, or to suppress excitements while watching athletic contests. Dean Mannix says it is futile to resist the fact that millions chew; the young people should be taught how to chew properly.

Chewing is common at the universities, and there seems room for an experienced coach who should be able to say whether gum should be manipulated with a gyratory motion of the jaws, or from side to side like a buck saw. Anyway, the mere act of chewing is calming and soothing. It generates a quiescent spirit. One observes this among the ruminants of the farm. There is no more attractive expression of complete contentment with the world than that on the face of a cow as it chews its cud, or on the face of a sheep similarly employed which is the animal equivalent to ruminating on a wad of gum.

Therefore, we are all for expert instruction on the best way to get results out of gum. But with it should go instructions on the most satisfactory method of disposal or temporary parking of a wad from which the full flavor has not been extracted.

And when that problem is solved we hope the professors will turn their attention to a safe method of disposing of razor blades.—The Stratford "Beacon-Herald".

Position Is Reversed

In 1830 Tipping System Was Unknown In United States

In 1830, an English traveller named John Fowler stopped at a little upstate New York tavern. He had supper, lodging and breakfast, and the charge amounted to 81 cents—with no tips. The traveller was more impressed by the absence of the tips than by the reasonableness of the charge. Commenting on the incident in the April Forum, Alvin F. Harlow sighs: "Alack, the position is now reversed, and America is the land of bigger and better tipping." In 1930, to reprint one item, New York City paid its taxi drivers $26,000,000 in tips. Tips for barbers, shoeshiners, corset-fitters; tips extended from janitor service to that tip-ad-absurdum, the hat-check tip, amounting in a few weeks to more than the price of the hat! Un-democratic, un-American tips, contributing to the something-for-nothing urge and the pauper psychology, this insidious "racket in disguise" has its economic as well as its moral weakness. For, asks Mr. Harlow, "Who is to blame for the small salaries? Primarily, you are. You have developed the tipping system to a point where employers rely on it. . . If the practice should, by a miracle, cease tomorrow, employees, unions, and labor boards would quickly force employers to raise wages . . . and employees and patrons would be able to meet and part on a basis of self-respect."

A fish found in British waters, the wrasse, has teeth so strong that it can crack crab shells.

It is possible to photograph heavenly objects 500,000,000 light years away.

Will Stay In England

Austrian Ex-Minister To Britain Will Pursue Interest In Sports

In the British court circular appeared the announcement: "Baron Franckenstein has left 18 Belgrave Square. His postal address will be St. James Club, Piccadilly." The brief item signified the end of the diplomatic career of the man who had been Austrian Minister to Great Britain since 1920. Baron Franckenstein, whose career began in the days of the Hapsburg empire, was at the peace conference that ratified the disappearance of the Hapsburgs and the disruption of their State.

The baron, now 60, resigned his post after the recent Anschluss, and rather than return to Vienna, decided to stay in England, there to pursue his interest in golf, hunting and tennis. His hobby is the collection of Oriental art. Viscountess Elibank has offered the diplomat a "picturesque cottage" in Hampshire.—New York Times.

Emergency Grain Reserve

Shipping Magnate Urges Britain To Act At Once

Creation of an emergency grain reserve to tide over the British Isles for not less than six months is urged by Philip Halpin, chairman of the Holt Line.

With prevailing low freight rates and reasonable wheat prices, he suggested the British government would be well advised to seize the opportunity and act at once.

Mr. Halpin believes there are too many ships in the world to operate economically in face of the trade available. Notwithstanding, there was growing agitation for increased tonnage to safeguard Britain from the possibility of starvation in time of war.

If tonnage was brought to the level existing in 1914 the industry would be forced into state control which, he said, would signalize the end of the individualistic supremacy of British shipping.

Might Change Their Luck

Egypt Decides To Remove Ancient Kings From Exhibition

Egypt is planning to rebury its Pharaohs, sealing them down under the earth never again to be seen by the eye of man. Once they were exhibited in a museum at Cairo, but later were removed by the Government to the mausoleum built as a tomb for Zaghloul Pasha, national hero, who died nine years ago. Last year the Government moved Zaghloul from a temporary tomb and reburied him in the mausoleum, moving the Pharaohs back to the Cairo museum. Now it is proposed to build a special mausoleum for them either at Giza, near the pyramids, or at Heliopolis. Throughout the land thousands believe that wresting the Pharaohs from their tombs has brought bad luck.

Danger Of Collapse

The basilica of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, believed to mark the spot where Christ was buried, has been closed because of the danger of its imminent collapse, the Colonial Office announces. The church for centuries has been the mecca of millions of Christian pilgrims. A slight earthquake in October, 1937, badly cracked its masonry.

Under extreme conditions, a man is able to live 72 days without food, but he can go only a week without water.

California's grape industry depends almost entirely on varieties introduced from the Old World.

In 1804, a shower of wheat fell from the skies on Andalusia, Spain.



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Where Life Means Nothing

Ontario Man Tells Of Conditions He Saw In Russia

"Any Canadians who have communistic ideas should visit Russia and their outlook would be changed," claims Major C. E. Dowding, of Oakville, Ontario. Major Dowding toured the Scandinavian states, Finland, and visited Leningrad in Russia, last summer. "The conditions in Russia as I saw them, were deplorable," he said.

"Leningrad is a city of more than two million, but there are very few of them on the streets," he said. "These people go about with a terror stricken expression, not knowing what will happen next. Life means nothing to the government. The only reason the present rule is being successful is because the people are afraid to rise up in objection.

"The only highlight in the present form of rule is the educational development of the children," Major Dowding claimed. "While the mothers are out working the children are left in rest homes where they learn about communism and bolshevism. The second generation since the revolution is growing up now. The government will have to make adjustments before the third generation grows up or there will be trouble. They will be well educated and will not stand for the present rule," he predicted.

"The people live on black bread and molasses and sometimes cooked vegetables. Tourists are advised not to drink water because of the filthiness of the ground, and all green vegetables have to be cooked before they are fit to eat."

During his stay he saw the peasants laugh once and this was at an opera, he stated. "They know that they can be light-hearted here and they certainly let it out.

"Finland and the Scandinavian countries are just the opposite to Russia. They are making rapid strides ahead and are putting up new buildings and improving their country," he said.

To Dodge Storms

Plan To Outwit Bad Weather On The North Atlantic

A scheme to outwit the storms of the North Atlantic, for the first time since ocean traffic started between the old world and the new, was in formulation for protection of air transport passengers.

The course of storms originating in the Arctic Circle or the Caribbean will be plotted by an elaborate system of observations to which seven nations, including Canada, will be parties.

When giant flying boats begin carrying passengers, mail and express between United States and Europe this year, their captain will be able to fly around, under or over the "storm fronts" of the Atlantic with the aid of precise meteorological information gathered from the "rim of the ocean" and from ships at sea.

On returning from an international conference of the four nations planning on the inauguration of trans-Atlantic air service, United States representatives said facilities for the ocean-wide weather service to be set up would cost in excess of $1,000,000.

Up to now accurate weather information has been available to steamships and air transports over only the western half of the Atlantic. That service was only established in 1927, just prior to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight to Paris.

Weather reports will be made and despatched from Canada, the British Isles, the North Sea area, the Channel, Bay of Biscay and Mediterranean areas, Portugal, the Azores, Greenland, Iceland, the United States and from the Western Indies as far south as Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The American representatives at the conference, E. L. Yaravich, of the department of commerce, and D. M. Little, of the weather bureau, said elaborate upper-air reports from ships at sea, obtained with balloons, would augment the data from land stations.

"Radio guards," to advise air transports of their positions at stated intervals and "safety guards" through keeping an accurate check on the positions of steamships also were agreed upon at the Dublin meeting.

Hitting Hard

Declaration Of Goering As To Position Of Germany

Field Marshal Hermann Goering told a Berlin mass meeting: "We were the anvil long enough. Now we are the hammer again, and we are hitting hard." The declaration came during an eulogy of Adolf Hitler as the man who completed the task begun by the "Iron Chancellor" Bismarck, unification of Germany. What has been advertised abroad as Germany's greed for power is really just a yearning of Germans in Europe to live together in one family, Goering said.

More than 300 years ago, a crude submarine, to be propelled by oars, was constructed in England under the reign of James I. It proved of no value except as a curiosity.

Polish used on leather is more effective if the leather is slightly warm.

Considered A Nuisance

Firemen Often Handicapped By People Just Looking On

Chief of Police Beatty of Stratford, Ont., believes something will have to be done about motorists who follow the fire reels when they are answering a fire alarm. The fire is not always blazing so the firemen can stop at the right spot. At times they have to look for the fire, and it happens that on occasion their rigs must back up a considerable distance. When the road is filled with cars containing sightseers it is not possible to do this. So the Chief has decided car drivers must keep 200 feet away or else appear in court.

Stratford is not alone in that. We dare say every community which has a fire department has the same problem. Sending in a fire alarm is just about the same as inviting the community to come along and see the fun. Taxpayers seem to feel that at last they are going to get something for their money when a fire breaks out. They are going to see their firemen squirt the water and climb the roof and do all manner of things which fall to the lot of the fire fighter. It may be that the citizens will also have opportunity to be critical, and give directions and opinions as to how the fire should be handled.

Age, the state of health or distance seem to make no difference at all when fire breaks out. The community goes in cars, on bicycles or on foot, and the community also decides that in its entirety it must all be as close to the fire as to the victuals on the kitchen table at home. Fire chiefs and firemen, police and all others in authority may wave them back, but they come forward again. So we believe the Chief in Stratford is close to the truth when he refers to the fire fans as a nuisance and predicts they will be dealt with in court. Why some such action has not been taken before we do not know.—Peterborough Examiner.

Served A Greater King

Old General Administered Rebuke To Frederick The Great

One of the generals of Frederick the Great once declined an invitation to the King's dinner, explaining that he had planned to receive Holy Communion the next morning.

A few days later when he joined Frederick and his generals, the King and his guests began to jest him for his religious devotions, and mock at his attendance at the Lord's Supper.

The old general rose, saluted the King, and told quietly but firmly that there was a greater king than Frederick, and that he never allowed the Holy One to be insulted in his presence.

The assembly was aghast. Such a stern rebuke to this mighty sovereign might well cost the old general his life. But no anger appeared in Frederick's face, only an expression of deep longing. Arising from his place, he went to the side of the brave old man, grasped his hand firmly, and expressed his grief that he could not believe so strongly or confess his faith so courageously.—Christian Science Monitor.

Preference In Literature

Lady Tweedsmuir Defines Tastes In Prairie Provinces

Literary preference is for fiction in Manitoba, and non-fiction in Saskatchewan, but the people in Alberta, Lady Tweedsmuir said in Montreal, like "anything you send them—they seem to read everything."

Speaking to Montreal Hadassah, the wife of Canada's governor-general expressed her thanks to members for their contributions to her prairie libraries scheme.

Many organizations had given similar aid, she said, and "I am hoping that by the time I leave Canada I shall have been able to send out 30,000 books, which ought to form a nucleus of a library service which I hope will be taken over by the universities or someone else."

Final Plans Under Way

Paris-South America Air Passenger Service Starts This Summer

Final preparations are under way for the first air passenger service to connect Paris and South America, and the first plane will fly to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in the summer. A regular schedule is planned, the 9,000-mile flight being covered in long hops with intermediary stops in about four days. Eight-passenger seaplanes with cruising speed of about 200 miles an hour will be used. The service will be the result of 15 years effort in which more than 100 pilots, air officials and engineers met death.

Reckless Drivers Penalized

Stripes Painted On Offender's Car In Santa Ana, California

Four-inch stripes are painted on the car of motoring offenders at Santa Ana, California. Judge James L. Allen has ordered the lines to be painted on the cars of many drivers accused of drunkenness, reckless or hit-and-run driving. Such drivers, after the cars have been "striped", are forbidden to park within 300 feet of any place where liquor is sold.

In Russian politics they don't bury the hatchet; they bury the opposition.

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ELEVEN DEAD, HUNDREDS INJURED IN SOUTH PEKIN TORNADO



The town of South Pekin, Ill., 1,200 population, was virtually wiped off the map when a tornado struck, killing 11 persons and injuring more than 100 others, and destroying all but two brick stores among approximately 300 buildings. The photograph shows the injured being cared for in a Peoria hospital.

Power By Radio

Rapid Progress Is Being Made In This Development

Power by radio—for years the dream of inventors—is now within sight, the London Sunday Referee reports.

The newspaper quotes an "electrical authority" as saying that "one company has already found it possible to control the lighting of single lamps from a distance by wireles."

"It is considered that their system might be useful for signalling purposes—for example, for controlling the lights on police boxes by wireless, or for air-raid warning lights in time of war," the expert added.

"The present research on the subject is directed towards radiating electrical energy in large quantities over long distances at a comparatively low cost. There is hope that it may be possible to do this by means of short-wave radiations.

"By eliminating wires and cables, it may even be possible to distribute electricity by radio more cheaply than by the present wired systems."

Saskatchewan Mineral Field

Immense Field Exists In The North-Central Part Of The Province

Belief an immense mineral field exists in north-central Saskatchewan, stretching northward near Lac La Ronge, was expressed by Jack Hebden, veteran prospector, in a speech to a Prince Albert service club. Robert Caldwell, who also has prospected in the area, addressed the gathering in similar vein.

Hebden said he found assay returns from gold showings he had located 24 miles apart. Representative samples taken near Sulphide lake had assayed up to $60 in gold. This lake is about 160 miles north of Prince Albert.

Twenty-four miles farther north, Hebden said, he found a gold-bearing vein containing values up to $80.

Sold Under Definite Grades

All seed in Canada must be sold under definite grade standards, with the exception of sales made by farmers of cereals, buckwheata, field peas, beans, and corn on their own premises for seeding by the purchaser himself.

The Lea Valley of England is a centre of the rose-growing industry of that country. Here 70 acres are under glass, yielding four crops annually.

Practically every language under the sun is in daily use in the United States.

Infantile Paralysis

Serum Is Best Hope Of Combatting The Disease

The medical profession faces the infantile paralysis expected this summer with its new ammunition, protective nasal sprays and vaccines, rated as failures.

It is thrown back, the American College of Physicians was told by Dr. John A. Kolmar, of Philadelphia, one of the foremost infantile paralysis authorities, on the use of convalescent serum.

There has never yet, said Dr. Kolmar, been adequate statistical evidence that the convalescent serum is either effective or ineffective. But the serum at present is the best hope of combatting the paralysis.

He said he believes the serum will prove a partial protection. He cited its use in 1936 in Manitoba, where he said the serum apparently reduced paralysis about 50 per cent.

The latest nasal spray, zinc sulphate, which worked well on monkeys at Stanford University, he said, failed to prove its value when four doctors tried it last summer during a Toronto outbreak. There is still, he added, a little hope for this spray if given by a physician, by a method the public cannot use on itself.

Too Clever For Robbers

Man Held Up In Chicago Resorted To His Magic Tricks

Two robbers accosted Milton Berg in Chicago, and—presto—he resorted to his magic tricks. "When one of them put his fingers in my watch pocket, I took a deep breath, catching them," he reported to Sergt. Walter Thomas with pardonable pride. "As he struggled to extricate them I took my wallet from another pocket and flipped it over a fence. He stepped behind me to search my hip pocket. I took my watch from my vest and put it atop my hat." The holdup men left.

Joan: "What's made you so late?"
Jim: "I ran into a garage on the way."
Joan: "Did you need some repairs, then?"
Jim: "No, but the garage will."

"In my opinion, a crooner should stand about three feet from the microphone when broadcasting," says a band leader. Some people would say three miles.

Ontario government's art committee has a yearly allowance of $50 to spend. That will buy a nice frame, if some artist will kindly donate a picture.

New Type Of Fly Catcher

This Invention Gives The Fly A Sporting Chance For Life

The lowly house fly, clubbed down by swatters these long years, finally has won a sporting chance for life.

A fly popgun, invented by J. E. Kahler, of Kankakee, Ill., and displayed at the National Inventors' Congress at Chicago, gives Mr. Fly an extra margin of safety and his hunters the thrills of a safari without leaving the parlor.

The weapon holds a plunger with a rubber tip the size of a quarter. Mr. Fly lights on wall, the hunter creeps up on him, aims and fires. Mr. Fly is all through making four-point landings on papa's bald spot.

Hitch-hiking is elevated to new level by the device of 14-year-old Albert Lange, president of the Junior Inventors of Buffalo, N.Y.

Albert, who has five inventions to his credit, designed a standard cane, equipped to hold a flashlight and an identification number issued by police who would take the hiker's fingerprints. The cane also has an armrest for hikers fatigued by thumb waving.

An Amazing Discovery

Insurance Actuary Says Every Drink Costs 25 Minutes Of Life

The amazing discovery that every drink of liquor a person takes reduces expectancy of life by 25 minutes is the result of a survey made recently by Dr. Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company. Dr. Hunter made a study of the records of sixty life insurance companies, involving more than two million persons, as reported in the National City Weekly. Of course other discoveries were made. For instance, without taking into account the reduced efficiency of the moderate drinker, it was found that the life expectancy of such a person was reduced from four to six years. And as for the drinker to excess—as a poor risk, he is refused insurance at any rate at all.—Exchange.

Will Visit Quintuplets

Shirley Temple, the child movie star, plans to visit the Dionne quintuplets at Callander, Ont., during her six weeks' vacation, starting in June. Her mother, Mrs. Gertrude Temple, said the vacation will take Shirley to New York and points of interest in between by motor.

Mental strain, night clubs, the cocktail habit and excessive smoking are four of the reasons given for the increase in the number of persons suffering from heart disease.

HUSBAND AND WIFE PAINT CORONATION PICTURES FOR ROYAL ACADEMY



Mr. Campbell Taylor, R.A., and his wife, have both painted pictures of the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey for this year's Royal Academy. The picture above was taken at their studio and shows Mr. Taylor explaining points of his Coronation picture to Mr. Sidney Lee, treasurer of the Royal Academy.

Prairie Bee Keeping

The Average Profit For Over-Wintered Colonies Versus Package Bees

Bees were acquired, by the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, Manitoba, in June 1889, primarily to ascertain their value as pollinators of fruit trees, to determine the possibilities of honey production in the North West Territories, and for demonstrating methods of management to farmer beekeepers, who kept bees to provide a natural sweetening agent for the table and other culinary arts.

Approximately half a century ago, evidently every effort was made to successfully keep the bees over winter. Cellar wintering of the colonies was practised with varied degrees of success, and outside wintering, in cases, was introduced for those beekeepers or in those areas where bee cellars were not successful or could not be readily constructed.

The practice of killing off colonies of bees in the fall and re-stocking with package bees in the spring began when package bees became readily obtainable from the southern United States at reasonably low prices. A number of beekeepers, who depended upon bee-keeping in some measure for their livelihood, and who had experienced large annual losses among their over-wintered colonies, considered this new practice a boon to the bee-keeping industry.

Experiments were begun in 1925 to actually determine the costs involved in over-wintering colonies of bees, the cost of procuring package bees and establishing the same, and finally to compare the seasonal monetary returns derived from each group. Bees wintered outside, in cases, were chosen to represent the over-wintered group, primarily because it was considered that the cost of outside wintering, per colony, was considerably higher than the cost of cellar wintering.

The charges against over-wintered colonies include labour required to prepare and pack for winter; stores for fall feeding; interest on investment in packing cases; labour in the spring to unpack and manipulate; stores for spring feeding; cost of packages with untested queens; transportation; excise duty; loss of packages in transit or queens on introduction; cost of labour to establish these bees in hives; feed required in the spring and loss of queens through supersedure. The value of any increase of colonies made from over-wintered or package bee colonies was added to the value of the total honey crop produced. Thus the profit per colony could be readily derived.

Ten years experimental results show that, on the basis of 241 over-wintered and 190 package bee colonies, the average profit, per colony, was $11.94 from the over-wintered colonies as compared to $10.56 from the package bee colonies. The difference of $1.38, annually, per colony, in favour of the over-wintered colonies, should dispel the theory that it is cheaper to kill the colonies in the fall and buy package bees in the spring than to over-winter the colonies of bees in the province of Manitoba. The production averages show that the package bees only exceeded the over-wintered colonies in three years (1929-31-36) during the ten-year period. The total production from both cellar and outside-wintered colonies and package bees shows an average of 21 pounds per colony in favour of the over-wintered colonies.

Restore Water Levels

Expert On Water Conservation Appointed By Ducks Unlimited

T. C. Main, civil engineer and expert on surface water problems, has been appointed general manager of Ducks Unlimited (Canada) Corporation, officials announced.

Mr. Main, former chairman of the Engineering Institute of Canada and an employee of the Canadian National Railways, has been loaned to Ducks Unlimited to detail water conservation plans of the corporation.

Mr. Main will open the main office of Ducks Unlimited at Winnipeg and appoint provincial managers to carry out work of restoring water levels in efforts to increase population of waterfowl in Western Canada.

Eight years ago Mr. Main worked with the Bermuda government as an advisor on reclamation problems and in 1931 studied drouth area conditions for the Saskatchewan government.

An Important Item

Farm Machinery Deserves More Consideration Than It Gets

Farm machinery is a big item in the matter of farm capital, and so deserves more consideration than is usually given to it. On the average farm this item will amount to about $1,500. Depreciation is one of the greatest factors the farmer has to contend with in this connection, and is usually figured at about ten per cent. In many cases, however, this figure will be nearly doubled, but with proper housing facilities or proper handling it can be reduced considerably.

The word "clover" comes from the Latin word for "club", and refers to the three-headed club of Hercules. The clubs of playing cards are in imitation of a three-leaf clover.

Is Still Good Gold Producer

Workable Areas In Klondike After 50 Years Of Operation

After 50 years of continuous production, the famous Klondike gold fields of the Yukon still have gravel reserves of a magnitude that assures many more years of successful operation.

Although the Yukon has already given the world about $200,000,000 in placer gold, proven areas of workable gravels in the Klondike district are estimated at nearly 100,000,000 cubic yards. The high price of gold during recent years has resulted in greatly increased attention being given to this area, and the placer operators are working over the old Klondike diggings and the lower grade ground which was neglected in the days of "'98". The old pan, rocker, and sluicing methods of the Klondike days have been largely succeeded by huge dredges, most of which are operated by electricity developed from the potential water-powers of the Yukon. By the close of the season the seven dredges in operation this year will have handled approximately 8,000,000 cubic yards of gravel. Another dredge is being constructed and will be put into operation next year.

While gold has made the Yukon famous, the mineral resources are by no means limited to that metal; silver, copper, lead, antimony, tungsten, iron and tin have been discovered in greater or less quantities, besides coal and numerous non-metallic substances. High grade silver-lead ores were known in the Mayo and Keno Hill districts as early as 1906, but were not mined until 1914, and have since accounted for the bulk of the Yukon's silver and lead production.

Apoplexy Danger

Can Now Be Seen And Warded Off, Say Specialists

Apoplexy, the stroke which heretofore has killed without warning, can now be foreseen and warded off, the American College of Physicians was informed.

The federal census ranks it as the fifth cause of death from disease in the United States.

Eight definite signs which foretell the approach of one of these apoplectic strokes were described by Dr. Albert S. Hyman, director of the Witkin Foundation for the Study and Prevention of Heart Disease.

These warning signals range from headaches to dizziness, always coupled with high blood pressure. They occur, he said, during the danger zone which precedes one of these strokes.

A treatment for them, he said, has been developed by the foundation and proved to be effective in 81 per cent. of the cases treated.

The treatment reduces blood pressure temporarily. Dangerously high blood pressure, Dr. Hyman explained, always precedes an apoplectic stroke.

Women Radio Announcers

C.B.C. Intends To Try Out The Experiment Shortly

Major Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, revealed before the parliamentary committee on radio that women might some day take their place before the microphone as announcers.

In outlining details for an ambitious program of broadcasts and answering questions regarding the C.B.C. staff, Major Murray said the corporation would shortly experiment with women as announcers. Efforts also would be made to discover "radio personalities" with which he believed Canada was richly equipped.

George Bouchard (Lib., Kamouraska), urged that the corporation staff be augmented by addition of an official who would be able to interpret "the viewpoint of the rural population and work toward development of a pride in rural life."

Could Take A Joke

King Christian Of Denmark Proved Himself Regular Fellow

For rebuking a king a telephone girl in Copenhagen was rewarded with a box of chocolates. While shopping in a Copenhagen department store King Christian of Denmark asked permission to ring up the director of the store on one of the store telephones. "Who is this speaking, please?" asked the girl on the exchange. "It is the king," replied King Christian. "Oh stop that nonsense, old chap," said the girl, thinking it was a clerk making fun of her. King Christian finally got the director, who showed him through the store. In the confectionery department the king bought a box of chocolates and sent them to the telephone girl with a card reading: "With kind regards from the 'Old Chap'."

Depends On Test

Wylie Page, 34-year-old Negro mechanic, of Charleston, W. Va., has applied for a patent on a coal dust carburetor which he claims will take a car 30 to 35 miles on a gallon of dust. He hasn't given it a final test yet but will soon. And whatever happens, "this is my last year working," he says, because "if the carburetor works, I won't have to labor. If it explodes, I won't be on earth to work."

WATER-COLOUR TINTS FOR RESTFUL LIGHTING

"CREATE ROOMS—FREE from EYE STRAIN"

says "Alabastine Al"

"My customers prefer the water-colour tints of ALABASTINE. The soft, non-glare finish is easy on the eyes. It's inexpensive, too!"



AB338

Alabastine

THE NATIONAL WALL COATING

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Imperial Airways officials said inauguration of trans-Atlantic air service this summer would be impossible due to a lack of equipment.

President Roosevelt has removed Austria from the list of nations receiving preferential tariff treatment from the United States.

Starlings, a major Ontario pest, are coming West in increasing numbers, bird fanciers report. Whether they would survive a western winter is not known.

An Arab shot and killed Squadron Leader Eric Hodson of the Royal Air Force at the Ramleh aerodrome in Palestine, according to reports received at Cairo.

A Canadian delegation of ex-service men, making their annual pilgrimage to the Artois battlefield, paid homage to Canadians who fell during the battle of Artois in 1915.

Canada was the largest purchaser of United States war supplies in March, say figures issued by the tSate Department. Canada imported $1,194,168 worth of war materials, mostly aircraft.

British Columbia will erect a $100,000 building in Vancouver as an auto testing centre. When completed next fall, a driver may get his driver's and car license, have his driving ability and car tested in one building.

The Kazan newspaper Red Tartar reported the execution of seven former officials of the commissariat of agriculture in the Tartar republic. It gave the charges as wrecking of livestock breeding.

Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, Winnipeg flyer and chief aide to Sir Hubert Wilkins during the recently abandoned search for the six missing Soviet flyers, said no further efforts to find them would be made from the North American continent.

German Ambassador

Herbert Von Dirksen To Succeed Von Ribbentrop In London

Chancellor Hitler has named Herbert von Dirksen, former ambassador to Japan, as German ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding Joachim von Ribbentrop, now German foreign minister.

Hans von Mackensen, state secretary to the foreign office, was appointed ambassador to Italy, succeeding Ulrich von Hassell, recalled in Hitler's shake-up of the diplomatic service in February.

Dr. Ernest Woermann, counsellor at the London embassy, was called back to Berlin to become a foreign under-secretary. The military attache at Tokyo, Major-General E. Ott, became ambassador to Japan.

Count von Weizsaecker, political expert in the foreign ministry, was elevated to von Mackensen's post.

Theodor Kordt, a legation counsellor in the diplomatic service, was appointed to replace Dr. Woermann in London.

Doctors Short Lived

Ministers, Judges And Educators Seem To Be In Preferred Class

In New York City it has been found that retired public school teachers live so much longer than anticipated under a salary pension schedule of eleven years ago that the contributory levies will have to be much increased. Ministers, judges and educators seem to be in the preferred longevity class whereas doctors, who of all others should best know the health rules, have a low expectancy rating.—Brantford Expositor.

Joke On Bag-Snatcher

Man Found Four Dead Kittens Constituted His Haul

A bag-snatcher on Blackfriars Bridge, London, was a very disappointed man when he examined his haul. Inside the bag were four dead kittens. The woman who had been carrying the bag intended to throw them over the bridge into the Thames. As she was walking slowly over the bridge a car drew up, a little man leapt out, grabbed her bag, leapt back into the car and drove off.

First Actor—I can't get my shoes on.

Second Actor—What! Feet swollen, too?

Third largest of the seas of the world, Bering Sea has an average depth of only 900 feet.

Red Top In Hay Mixtures

Found To Be A Useful Grass For Hay Or Pasture Purposes

Red top is a useful grass for both hay and pasture purposes in districts where moisture is reasonably plentiful or on low-lying land that is subject to short periods of flooding. It makes excellent hay when cut at the proper season and can be used either alone or in combination with alsike, alsike and timothy, or other suitable mixtures.

It has been grown both in varietal test plots and in experimental fields on Dominion Illustration Stations in northern Saskatchewan and north-eastern Alberta for the past seven years. On high land where moisture was limited, it did not yield as well as western rye, brome or crested wheat grass, but in low land—in some cases quite peaty—red top yielded well and produced a fine quality of hay. At St. Paul, Alta., the two-year averages were: alfalfa 1.38 tons per acre, red top 1.22, reed canary grass, 1.80 and timothy, 1.79. At Meanook, Alta., the two-year averages were: alfalfa 2.20 tons per acre, timothy 1.83, reed canary 1.70 and red top 1.96. At Lens, Sask., red top and alsike stood at the top of the list when sown on low peaty soil.

This grass loves moisture and its habitat is on low land that has a high water table. It will stand some flooding. It grows well in combination with alsike, on low land where drought resistant grasses will not thrive. It is not suitable on high dry land or in dry districts. The seed of this grass is small, and like other grasses, should be sown about half an inch below the surface in firm soil, at about eight pounds per acre, if sown alone, or about six pounds with three pounds of alsike per acre.

Develops New Tomato

Eastern Market Gardener Perfects Type That Will Capture Markets

John Janicky, 52-year-old suburban York township Ukrainian market gardener, claims he perfected a new-type tomato, known as the "Jan Ru," which the Toronto Globe and Mail says in a newspage story will capture the British market this year.

The tomato was developed in collaboration with Robert Rumball, a supervisor of York township unemployed garden plots when Janicky began his experiments in a tiny backyard greenhouse in 1930. The Jan Rus—named after both men—are said to retain their shape and color after canning and can be shipped fresh to almost any part of the world.

L. F. Burrows, secretary of the Dominion Horticultural Society, said last week 500,000 cases of Jan Rus were expected to be shipped to the United Kingdom this year. Ontario growers will receive $1,000,000, it was estimated.

Janicky said that while he and Rumball were awaiting reports on the reception of the new tomato from British markets and from Canadian canneries, the seeds slipped out of their control and were distributed to other growers. Many Ontario gardeners have planted Jan Rus this year, the Globe and Mail says.

Janicky experimented with seeds from many parts of the world and in 1934 found a few of the plants in his greenhouse bore firm, red tomatoes of unusual quality. One basket he put on a shelf were found a month later in as good condition as the day he plucked them.

Motorship Sent As Freight

Cheaper Than Sailing Vessel From Holland To Australia

The 145-ton motorship Le Phoque is afloat in Australian waters after being transported from Rotterdam to Melbourne as freight aboard the steamship Stassfurt.

The Le Phoque will be used in the coastal trade, operating out of Noumea. She cost $50,000.

Her owners decided to ship the trim vessel as freight when they found it would cost less than to sail her out from Holland where she was launched.

Planes of the British Royal Air Force flew 100,000,000 miles last year.

Mistress: "Mandy, have you swept under the bed?"

Mandy: "Yassum, everything!"

January is known as the "cold meal moon" by the Natchez Indian tribe. 2251

The League Of Nations

Sir Edward Grey Gave The Idea To Woodrow Wilson

It is not generally known—the fact is recalled by the death of Colonel House—that the idea of a League of Nations first came from Sir Edward Grey, then Foreign Minister for Great Britain. It was in 1915 that the Colonel, as emissary of President Wilson, went to Europe to try to end the war, and in January of that year he had a talk with Sir Edward. The American negotiator, records the Toronto Evening Telegram in a readable article, had the notion that settlement might be reached if Great Britain would concede the "freedom of the seas," and the British minister said that, to guarantee post-war peace, the United States should take part in some general guarantee. Dr. Seymour, the Colonel's chosen biographer, says: "Through Colonel House, Grey's conviction was ultimately impressed on President Wilson, and was finally translated into the Covenant of the League."

Dr. Seymour's book was based on the documents and records which the Colonel gave to Yale University, and it was written with the diplomat's permission. The documents debunk many legends about Wilson, and one about the Colonel. The latter is that he was a man who never violated a confidence. Many of the records were of confidential conversations and the publication of these while many of the principals were still alive was not exactly discreet. At the same time it indicates that, though the Colonel liked to work behind the scenes, he was not as modest as he has been sometimes considered.

Dionne Quintuplets

This Will Be The Last Year The Public Will See Them In Their Play Yard

Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe told interviewers in New York that the famed Dionne quintuplets will not be exhibited in their Callander, Ont., play yard after this summer. He said some other means of showing them would have to be found.

Dr. Dafoe said their exhibition had done them no harm but the guardians were beginning to feel it might be harmful if it were prolonged unduly. He added he believed one more season under existing conditions would be harmless.

The country doctor said also any offer from the New York 1939 world's fair for exhibition of the children would be rejected.

"I don't know officially that any offer has been made," he said, "but I have heard unofficially that some world's fair people approached the guardians. The children won't be moved."

The little country doctor said the guardians never would permit the children to be exhibited for money. At the same time, he said, the guardians wished to enlarge the quints' personal fortune of roughly $500,000 to a point where interest from the sum, invested entirely in government bonds, will enable them to meet all expenses.

He described the health of his charges as excellent, said they spoke French and understood some English. Hereafter their education, now in pre-kindergarten stage, will be in the hands of the Ontario department of education.

It is believed, now, that vultures for many miles around find a dead animal merely by following any fellow-vultures that seem to be going somewhere.

The greatest number of words in the English language begin with the letter S. The least, with the letter X.

The Neanderthal man, first passably human creature known, had only a suggestion of a chin.

Kruger National park in South Africa now has about 450 elephants.

TOT'S FROCK OFFERS TWO VERSIONS!

By Anne Adams



Just right for a small girl to wear for everyday or dress-up is this delightful young frock! Miss "Two to Ten" will certainly be proud of this fetching style—and Mother will be pleased at the ease with which she can make up Pattern 4752. Do notice the neat panel, brief sleeves, Peter Pan collar, and two little pockets! All this youthful flattery is accented by dainty bows and ruffle trimming! Make young Mary-Anne a second version, too — with colorful ric-rac and a simple neckline. For fabric, chambray or dimity would prove dainty — while swiss would serve beautifully for dress-up.

Pattern 4752 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6 takes 2⅜ yards 36 inch fabric and 4⅛ yards lace edging. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Huge Illumined Map

Being Prepared For Canadian Pavilion At Glasgow Exhibition

A huge map of Canada, covering 600 square feet, is being prepared for the Canadian Pavilion at the Empire Exhibition to be held in Glasgow during the summer.

The map will be on plates of burnished copper from Canadian mines, and by operating switches visitors will be able to light up the scenes of various features of Canadian life, such as mines, outposts of the Mounties, aerodromes, cities, and so on. There will be pictures of the chief buildings of the bigger cities. The map is said to be the biggest illuminated map in the Empire.

Making Clock Modern

A turret clock near the main entrance to the Port of London Authority's Cutter-street warehouses, made by John Thwaites, of Clerkenwell, in 1801, is being fitted with a small electric motor to replace the old weights and pulley mechanism.

Customer: "I've come back to buy the car I was looking at yesterday.

Salesman: "Fine. Now tell me what was the one dominating thing that made you decide to buy this car?"

Customer: "My wife."

Canadian merchandise imported into Northern Rhodesia in 1936 to the value of over $300,000, included among other items condensed milk, agricultural machinery and preserved vegetables.



One of the most ingenious methods of pilot training in the history of aviation has been installed by the Trans Canada Air Lines, Winnipeg, for the training of their pilot personnel. It is the "Link Trainer" and resembles a miniature plane, but contains all the dials and gadgets necessary to get the pilot's fullest reaction to instrument and beam flying. Every pilot in the service will undergo periodical and regular sessions in the Link Trainer. Picture No. 1 shows the Link Trainer and the hood which folds down over the pilot's head. No. 2 shows the pilot seated at the controls with his head phone ready to catch the radio beam signals. No. 3 shows the operator watching the mechanical "crab" which faithfully records on a chart every movement the pilot makes in his "trip" over any specified territory. Through the telephone the instructor can check quickly with the pilot. In the centre is the Trans Canada Air Lines "Flying Maple Leaf" which appears on the nose of all company machines.

Canada's Reindeer

Herd Of More Than 4,000 Animals In Far North

Reports received by the Department of Mines and Resources reveal that Canada's reindeer herd, located on the northern rim of the continent, has wintered in excellent condition. The deer are now on their way to the summer range on Richards Island, a short distance off the mainland. The herding of the animals northward is done in a leisurely manner as they are now approaching the fawning season and care must be taken that the herd reaches its destination in the best possible condition. When they reach the fawning grounds the animals are herded into a sheltered valley where a plentiful supply of good grazing is available. Fawning usually starts about the middle of April and continues until about the end of May.

Under the watchful eye of the Department, the reindeer are thriving and an improvement in the average weight of the deer slaughtered for meat purposes has been noticed. The average dressed weight of these animals increased from about 150 pounds per deer in 1935 to about 165 pounds per deer in 1937, and is expected to continue to increase under the grazing conditions provided and the selective breeding being practiced. As a whole the reindeer have adapted themselves to the climate and local conditions on the reservation, lying immediately east of the Mackenzie River Delta, and with the gradual replacement year by year of older animals by young stock born in the district the herd is becoming more securely attached to the Canadian range.

Notwithstanding the usual losses incidental to reindeer herding, and the annual slaughter of surplus stock (steers and aged females) to provide food and clothing for local needs, the herd has steadily increased in size. The original 2,370 animals had developed to a well-balanced herd of more than 4,000 at the last round-up in July, 1937.

Royal Air Force Accidents

Receive Too Much Publicity Opinion Of British Member

Three Royal Air Force fliers were killed early in April when their reconnaissance plane exploded and fell into the North Sea.

The air ministry official identified the plane, object of a widespread search near Dudgeon Light, off the Humber estuary, where it was seen to burst into flame. Searchers found only oil patches and bits of wreckage.

The crash was the 34th in the Royal Air Force since Jan. 1, and raised its death toll to 58.

The plane had been on a night routine navigation flight and last had wirelessed all well.

Continued Royal Air Force accidents received the attention of the House of Commons when Norman Hulbert, Conservative, served notice he would ask Earl Winterton, spokesman for the air ministry, to cease publishing details of accidents.

He said other countries suppressed similar information and publication here was likely to give foreigners an erroneous impression regarding the efficiency of the R.A.F.

With Or Without

Detroit Church Took Vote On Services And Sermons

The New Outlook says a Congregational Church in Detroit has been trying the experiment of an occasional "sermonless service" of worship. The pastor asked for a plebiscite on the subject, the vote to be for "sermons regularly, sermonless services of worship, or occasional services without sermons." Fifty-four per cent. of the congregation voted for sermons regularly without intermission, 42 per cent. for the occasional sermonless service, and three per cent. would cast out the sermon from all services.

Idea Of English Hazy

Ontario Applicants For Naturalization Cannot Read Road Signs

Operators of motor vehicles among the 35 applicants for naturalization who appeared before His Honor Judge A. T. Boles in County Court at Simcoe, Ont., were confronted with miniature traffic signals and asked to read them as part of the test of their knowledge of English.

The result brought surprises. One Belgian who had been driving a car in Ontario since 1929 could read only the word "Stop". A Czechoslovakian, eight years in Canada, who formerly drove a car, could read about half the signs shown him, while a Bavarian who had been eight years in the country recognized all without hesitation. A few others could read none of them. The word "Caution" had little or no meaning to most of them.

Trade Representative

South Africa The First Overseas Dominions To Name Commissioner For Canada

The Union of South Africa will have an accredited representative in Canada, it is learned. The position will be substantially the same as that of high commissioner.

Announcement of the creation of this post with D. de Waal Meyer, South African trade commissioner now in Montreal, as the first accredited representative, was made in Pretoria, the department of external affairs at Ottawa advised.

South Africa by this announcement became the first overseas dominion to name a representative of its government to the government of a sister dominion.

Gardening

A brown or green-stained window box overflowing with gaily blooming flowers is easily produced. This sort of gardening is highly intensive and so a very rich soil should be used, and in addition a fairly frequent application of chemical fertilizer during the season. The box must be of fair depth, at least seven inches of soil being available. Being exposed on all sides to drying winds, a thorough soaking once a day is advised.

There must be holes in the bottom of the box to provide drainage, and also a layer of gravel, cinders, broken crockery or similar material for the same purpose. Along the front, trailing Nasturtiums, German Ivy, Lobelia, Alyssum and similar plants are put in, with Petunias, Ageratums, Begonias, Ferns, Geraniums and any other plants especially recommended for this purpose farther back. Shelter from the sun for a day or two should be provided until the plants get established. The same treatment and planting materials will be used with hanging pots.

Tender vegetables are those which have been grown quickly. Especially with such things as radish, carrots and beets, is slow growth disastrous as the roots become woody and filled with objectionable fibres. But this rule also applies to those things used for salads. On this account experts advise pushing growth with frequent cultivation, which in addition to checking weeds also conserves moisture. Cultivation alone will often keep the vegetables going through a dry spell but, of course, a few pails of water or an hour or two with the hose at this time will lend further aid. Where the supply of water is not as convenient as it might be, it is a good plan, in laying out the garden, to plant those things most in need of extra moisture, such as radish, lettuce and celery, closest to the pump. Fertilizer is another way of hurrying growth and therefore assuring vegetables of the highest quality.

When an abundance of flowers for bouquets are wanted, experienced gardeners often grow these in a special place. Usually a portion of the vegetable patch or a row at the back may be reserved for this purpose. Some well designed beds of mixed annuals are spoiled if too many flowers are picked and then again there are certain things like sweet peas, for instance, that have little attractive foliage but beautiful blooms.

Queen Mary Visits Museum

Asked To See Regalia Worn By Prince Of Wales

For a moment Queen Mary stood before the regalia which her eldest son, the Duke of Windsor, wore when he became the Prince of Wales.

Visiting the Welsh national museum, the Queen Mother asked especially to see the purple velvet and ermine robe with gold chaplet, sword, verge and ring in which Edward was invested in 1911 at Carnarvon.

She looked in silence, then turned away.

Shortage Of Horses

Saskatchewan farmers were facing spring seeding operations with a shortage of horsepower. J. G. Robertson, Saskatchewan Live Stock Commissioner, estimated that collectively farmers are short between 50,000 and 100,000 head of horses.

There are vast salt tracts in the southern and western parts of the Sahara desert. One of these tracts is 30 miles wide by 12 miles long, and 20,000 camel loads of salt are taken from it annually.

"The strongest wind won't blow this powder from your face," says a beauty products advertisement. But it only takes a tiny puff to put it there.

A hamlet isn't a hamlet legally until it has a cook, a churn, a bull, a cat, a herdsman, a kiln and a plow, according to an old Welsh law.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH



Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Presented At Court

U.S. Ambassador Dashes The Hopes Of American Girls In London

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States ambassador to the court of St. James, dashed the hopes of hundreds of United States debutantes by announcing that the number of American girls presented to the King and Queen would be drastically reduced.

He said he considered "undemocratic" the practice of U.S. ambassadors in selecting every year "a small number of young ladies from a long list, very few, if any, of whom he has ever seen."

Accordingly, he said, he had decided to confine presentations to the families of U.S. officials in Great Britain and to members of American families who are domiciled in Britain.

Mr. Kennedy reported the Court was ready as always to receive as many American women as in the past. He said the embassy for many years had presented "between 20 and 30 annually. The average, he added, was "twice as great as the number of ladies presented by all the other diplomatic missions together."

-veys From Air

Have Been Helpful In Rehabilitation Work In Drought Areas

Air surveys are proving remarkably useful in rehabilitation work in the drought area, says Dr. E. S. Archibald, superintendent of experimental farms. These surveys are used both in water development and in the economic survey.

Last year two planes were used and 12,500 pictures were taken from the air. The extraordinary feature of this work is that pictures looking vertically downward can, by means of the use of the stereopticon, show with almost absolute accuracy every gully and change of contour. The pictures can be re-charted to show elevations of one or two feet. By means of an oblique picture the percentage of crop and summerfallow can be accurately shown.

This year 20,000 pictures will be taken from the air for water and economic surveys.

Book Disrupts Family

Several Members Claim They Own Valuable First Edition Copy

Sealed in a safe at Surbiton, England, is a first edition copy of "Alice in Wonderland," that has disrupted a family. Its value is placed as high as $5,000 by experts. Miss Spencer of Pinner, thinking it merely an old and only slightly valuable copy of the immortal classic, gave it to the library at Surbiton. When an expert ran across it he rushed to the librarian with the news. It was withdrawn from its shelf and Miss Spencer was informed. Two other branches of the family, one represented by Miss Spencer's seventy-year-old aunt, disputed her claim to the book. Lawyers are trying to unravel the claims with a fair prospect of settlement out of court.

Ancient Trumpet Call

Will Be Heard From Polish Building At New York Fair

The historic Polish trumpet call known as the hejnal will be repeated each day at noon from a medieval tower which will surmount Poland's building at the New York World's Fair next year. The call always ends on an unfinished note and dates from the year 1241 when the Tartars invaded Poland. A trumpeter sounded the opening notes of a call to arms, but was cut short when an arrow pierced his throat.

Belgium ranks first as an importer of passenger automobiles and trucks because it is a port of entry for goods consigned to interior European countries.

One of the most cunning of all the wolf tribe, the coyote, shuns traps and poison, and thrives on land opened up by the white man's axe.

The house of lords may transact certain business when there are only three members present, not necessarily including the lord chancellor.

French railroads now are operating more fast trains than can be found in any other continental country of Europe.

Death rides the highway when drink takes the wheel.

Insurgents In Spain Drive Wedge Through To Mediterranean Sea

Traiguera, Spain. — Government Spain was cut in two by General Miguel Aranda's motorized columns, who captured Vinaroz and Benicarlo on the Mediterranean in rapid succession and brought 18 miles of the vital coast road linking Barcelona to Valencia and Madrid under their control.

The victorious insurgents swept right through Vinaroz and, swinging northward on the Barcelona-Valencia "lifeline," captured Ulldecona, small inland village midway between Vinaroz and Tortosa.

Similar tactics were followed by a second insurgent column which seized Benicarlo, small seaport about eight miles south of Vinaroz, and planted the red-and-gold insurgent banner on the Mediterranean.

A third detachment marched rapidly up the secondary road connecting Tortosa and Vinaroz and took Alcanar, a village just north of the border separating Castellon da La Plana and Tarragona provinces.

By nightfall the insurgents had conquered an 18-mile stretch of the coast road from Benicarlo on the south to Ulldecona on the north, and threatened government positions south of Tortosa.

Upon entering Vinaroz, the insurgent troops took over the railroad station and telegraph offices, thus cutting the rail and wire links binding the two segments of government territory at this point.

General Francisco Franco's hopes of bringing a quick end to the 21-month long civil war soared as General Aranda's crack troops hurdled the last six miles separating them from the vital Barcelona-Valencia highway.

Severely handicapped by inferior equipment, government troops evacuated the coastal cities of Vinaroz and Benicarlo without a pitched battle. They attempted to cover their retreat with the few tanks at their disposal.

Hendaye, France.—Insurgent General Franco's armies drove a wedge to the sunny Mediterranean port of Vinaroz, just south of the Catalonian border, and then spread out to occupy 22 miles of coast-line.

Catalonia, Spain's northeastern corner, was cut off from the rest of government Spain and the first main objective of Franco's eastern campaign was realized, little more than a month after it got under way on March 9.

It was the first major accomplishment for insurgent forces since Franco captured Bilbao and Santander last summer and then proceeded to clear out all other resistance on Spain's northern coast.

His next major objectives—insurgents have referred to them as the "dominoes we will topple"—Barcelona, Catalonian seaport and government capital, Valencia and Madrid.

Where Saturday there was one united government Spain, now there were two areas, connected only by radio, plane and sea.

North of the insurgent wedge, about 10,800 of Catalonia's 12,000 square miles still were in government possession. On the south lay the main part of government Spain, its frontier unchanged from insurgent Teruel on to the west and south since early last year. Now, however, the government was stripped completely of all of Aragon and large parts of Castellon on the north.

Government despatches from the battle zone said their forces put up a desperate stand before Vinaroz in the morning, but were crushed under the superior strength of the insurgent attack.

Seaplane Base

Plans And Estimates Submitted To Vancouver City Council

Vancouver.—Tentative plans and estimates of a huge seaplane base on nearby Sea Island will be submitted to the city council, William Templeton, Vancouver airport manager, announced.

Dredging for the project will cost about $1,000,000, Templeton said. He explained that the base would be the first step in the development of the airport as a base for trans-Pacific flights by Imperial Airways. Cost of the scheme would be borne by the Dominion government and the airline company, he said.

Espionage Charge

Washington.—Representative Scott (Democrat, California), told United States house of representatives, German, Italian and Japanese espionage agents were "working together" in the Panama Canal Zone. The Californian said he obtained his information from a magazine writer in whom he had great confidence. He did not name the writer.

Smuggling Plot

San Francisco.—Seven men were questioned as federal and California authorities investigated a smuggling plot in which $40,000 worth of narcotics was landed in San Francisco from the United States navy transport Chaumont.

Had Brilliant Career

Feodor Chaliapin, Celebrated Russian Singer, Dies In Paris

Paris.—Feodor Chaliapin, one time shoemaker's apprentice, whose magic voice carried him to world-wide operatic fame, died here at the age of 65.

The celebrated Russian basso long had suffered from a kidney ailment and his condition became critical. Attending physicians said he was in a coma for several hours before his death and suffered little or no pain.

As far back as Chaliapin could remember—and he always was proud of his humble beginnings—he loved to sing. He sang the rich folk songs of his native land as a boy playing in the fields near his home with his closest chum—Maxim Gorki, who later became one of the greatest Russian writers. Later he volunteered to sing in a choir and he sang so much at his work as a cobbler's apprentice for five cents per 18-hour day that he was discharged.

As Don Basilio in "The Barber of Seville," as Mephistopheles in "Faust", and Don Quichotte and Tsar Ivan he carved for himself a lasting niche in the operatic hall of fame.

Children Fire Victims

Three Burned To Death When Flames Destroy Farm Home

Prud'homme, Sask.—Trapped in a two-storey farm house which burst into flame when coal oil was used to light a fire, three children of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Grise were burned to death at 7:40 a.m. Three other children were rescued by their mother, and four more escaped the tragedy by being away at mass. Mr. Grise is now at Ste. Hyancinthe, Que., where he is seeking work.

The three victims of the fire were Dolores, eight; Rolande, seven; and a baby, aged five months. Mrs. Grise saved Renee, nine; Bertland, five, and Armand, three.

Apathy In Government

Says Time Has Come For More Aggressive Action

London, Ont.—A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canada Congress of Labor, told the eighth annual convention banquet the congress "is not attacking the government, it is attacking the system and the apathy of the government."

The time "has come for more progressive action to remove those things that stand in the way of a more abundant life for all," Mr. Mosher said.

He denied news reports the executive board of congress is urging political action.

Social Reforms For Egypt

Government Has Program That Will Benefit The Peasants

Cairo, Egypt.—The King Farouk told the new parliament an Anglo-Italian agreement would be the "surest guarantee of peace."

The speech from the throne was delivered by Premier Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha. It said the government's first duty is to provide Egypt with adequate defences and promised the air force would be reinforced rapidly. It also outlined a social reform program to raise the standard of living of the Egyptian peasant.

Opposes Padlock Law

Vancouver.—The United Church presbytery of Vancouver, at a special meeting, placed itself on record as opposed to Quebec's "padlock law" and unanimously passed a resolution urging its amendment or repeal. The resolution, which will be forwarded to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, commended the federal minister of justice for "opening negotiations with the Quebec government to have the act, known as the padlock law, amended or repealed."

R.C.M.P. Changes

Ottawa.—Superintendent V. A. M. Kemp, adjutant at Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters here, will be transferred to Saskatoon to take charge of the subdivision there, it was announced. He will relieve Superintendent W. Munday, who will be transferred to another post not yet selected. Several other changes in the R.C.M.P. staff were announced.

Royalty Watches Mimic Battle

Aldershot, England.—The King and Queen watched the mechanized army demonstrate its firepower and mobility in a mimic battle here. They gazed through a haze of smoke and dust, thrown up by exploding shells, at the array of tanks, armored cars, field and machine guns engaged in the manoeuvres.

Pavilion Rebuilt

Glasgow.—Reduced to a pile of tangled timbers by a terrific gale early in February, the Canadian pavilion at the British Empire exhibition, Bellahouston park, is rapidly nearing completion. 2251

Indian Naturalist Dies

Grey Owl Of Prince Albert National Park Succumbs To Pneumonia

Prince Albert, Sask.—Grey Owl, internationally famed author and naturalist of the Prince Albert National Park, militant foe of all destroyers of wild life, fought his last fight, against an enemy he had little power to resist, and died in a hospital from pneumonia.

Where Grey Owl was born and when, was uncertain. Grey Owl has often told friends here all he knew was that he was born "somewhere along the border between Mexico and the United States" about 48 or 49 years ago.

Racially he was three parts Scotch and one part Apache Indian, Grey Owl told his friends. His real name, he often said, was Archie McNeil, although he went under the name of Archie Belaney in the Canadian army and his war pension cheques were issued in that name. Belaney, he said, was the maiden name of his aunts who somewhere and sometime, gave him the rudiments of his education.

Grey Owl's life, up to his enlistment in the Canadian army, remained a closed book even to his closest friends. How long he roamed the woods of northern Ontario and Quebec before he joined the Canadian forces, he never did reveal. Neither did he say when and why he left the United States or Mexico to come to Canada.

Grey Owl came to Prince Albert National Park in September, 1931, from Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba.

He was first "discovered" by the parks department in Quebec from where he was sent to Riding Mountain Park as a naturalist.

JAPANESE ARE ON THE DEFENSIVE ON A WIDE FRONT

Shanghai.—Foreign military observers believe the Japanese are in an extremely difficult military position in South Shamtung province, tion in South Shantung province, attacks have put the Japanese on the defensive along the 150-mile battle-front.

Continuing their aggressive tactics, the Chinese said they had retaken Chufu. Chinese said they scaled the walls of Chufu and engaged the Japanese in hand-to-hand combat.

The Chinese said they occupied hills suurounding Yihsen, on a spur line east of the Tientsin-Pukow railway, in a night attack and were engaging the Japanese defenders of that city in a sanguinary battle. Centre of fighting shifted to Yihsen, according to the Chinese, after they drove the Japanese from Taierhchwang, 25 miles to the southeast.

Reinforcements by thousands were being rushed into the Shantung war zone by Japanese in an effort to repel the Chinese offensive.

There was every indication the Chinese, while hammering mercilessly at the Japanese all along the line, do not intend to meet the reinforced Japanese armies in the middle of Shantung province.

They plan instead to keep the conflict on their own chosen ground in the southern part of the province, where the Japanese will have to use extensive supply and communication lines, always in danger of being cut by guerilla raiders.

The vanguard of Japanese reinforcements sent from Tsingtao already have met Chinese in a series of spirited engagements about 40 miles west of Taierhchwang, where Chinese have claimed victory.

While fresh Japanese troops sped from the north, the seriousness of the situation was emphasized by departure of nearly a division of Japanese forces from Shanghai by sea, presumably for Tsingtao.

NEW FRENCH PREMIER



Following the fall of Premier Leon Blum of France, M. Daladier (above), War Minister, has been given the difficult task of forming a new Government. Finance was responsible for the defeat of the Blum Government in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Test Planes

New Trans-Canada Aircraft Said To Be Fastest On The Continent

Winnipeg.—Initial test flights of the first two of 10 Lockheed 14 monoplanes ordered by Trans-Canada Air Lines, will be made at Burbank, California, before members of T.C.A. personnel who will pilot the machines to Vancouver after satisfactory completion of the tests.

With a 250-mile-an-hour top speed and a cruising range of 220, the new Trans-Canada craft are classed among the fastest airliners on the continent. They boast luxurious accommodation for 11 passengers, as well as space for the crew of three, and have cargo capacity of 2,700 pounds.

A fuel capacity of 534 gallons permits a cruising range of 1,575 miles from the two Pratt and Whitney motors. The wing span of 65 feet, six inches measures approximately 10 feet greater than that of the Electras in which pilots are now conducting experimental flights across western Canada. Forty-four feet, four inches is the overall length and the 'planes, fully loaded, will weigh 17,500 pounds.

U.S. For Peace

But Not Certain Nation Will Remain Aloof From Any Major War

Berlin.—There is no way of being certain the United States will remain aloof from any major conflict, United States Ambassador Hugh Wilson told an audience of German and American business men.

The desire of Americans to remain at peace is genuine, the ambassador told his hearers, who included representatives of the German foreign office. "And we earnestly hope and pray that no nation will make it impossible for us to realize this desire," he said.

"I believe there is a possibility under wise leadership to keep the United States out of a great struggle. I admit the danger of our being drawn in, I do not admit the inevitability."

What the United States is aiming at, he asserted, is "a constructive and practical middle course between the extremes of sentimental internationalism and narrow isolation. We chose the method of negotiating reciprocal trade agreements as the principal instrument of this policy," he said.

Anglo-American Trade Pact

Birmingham, England.—The new Anglo-American commercial accord will be a "trade agreement pure and simple" and not a "political rapprochement meaning a sacrifice by any British industry," Captain Euan Wallace, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, declared in a speech.

DIVA GIVES EASTER BUNNY A RIDE



Sailing from New York for a concert tour of Europe, Lily Pons, opera and film star, carried with her a huge Easter bunny which she is taking to a little niece in France.

Japan Fears Russian Attack

Sending Best Troops To Guard Border Of Manchoukuo

Tokyo.—The danger of conflict with Soviet Russia is increasingly claiming the attention of Japanese leaders and the public.

In informed quarters it was understood Japan recently moved some regular army units from China battlefronts to Manchoukuo to man the border of Manchoukuo and Korea. These forces have been estimated at between 200,000 and 300,000.

Many Japanese leaders have been described as advocates of an attack on Russia before the Soviet army could strike.

The foreign office spokesman expressed widespread feeling when he said in comment on alleged mistreatment of Japanese in Russian Sakhalin: "If Russia cares to aggravate the situation we will not hesitate to respond."

Tokyo newspapers gave prominence to a statement attributed to Marshal Vassily Bleucher, commander of the Soviet far eastern army, that: "Now is the time to fight Japan."

(Japanese and neutral military writers have agreed Japan's best divisions were not being sent to China but to northern Manchoukuo. Recently there have been reports the Tokyo high command refused to send additional divisions from the homeland to reinforce the armies which have met reverses or been held to a stalemate in central China.)

Meteorological Service

Forecasts For Aviators On The Trans-Canada Air Lines

Toronto.—John Patterson, head of the meteorological bureau, announced a 24-hour meteorological service would be ready when the Trans-Canada Air Lines extends its lines eastward.

"We are all set for a Trans-Canada service so far as the service from Winnipeg to Vancouver is concerned," said Mr. Patterson. "The stretch from Winnipeg to the east still requires some organization."

Weather stations for preparation of forecasts for aviators will be located at Vancouver, Lethbridge, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, as well as the one now at Botwood, Newfoundland.

WIDER POWERS FOR DALADIER IN FRENCH CRISIS

Paris.—The chamber of deputies, by a vote of 506-12, approved Premier Edouard Daladier's request for power to govern France by cabinet decree for three months.

The bill was presented to parliament as an emergency measure to enable the new government to cope with troublesome financial and labor problems and was approved.

The chamber gave the premier a 576-5 vote of confidence, while the senate greeted his outline of policy with almost unanimous applause.

Floatation of a 15,000,000,000-franc (about $465,000,000) national defence loan is chief among projected measures of the government, drawn from moderate left and centre parties of parliament.

This power, as the bill now stands, will lapse automatically July 31, or on any previous date on which parliament may decide to adjourn its present regular session. Whatever decrees are enacted will take effect immediately, but must be ratified by parliament before Dec. 31.

Daladier also made a big start in settling labor disputes which at their height found 160,000 strikers occupying France's key national defence factories.

This number was reduced to 140,000 when an arbitrator appointed by the government sent 20,000 strikers in aviation plants back to work. Further progress was achieved when employers and "stay-in" strikers in the plants still deadlocked agreed to submit their differences to arbitration.

Before the confidence vote, Daladier advised parliament the destiny of France was at stake and insisted that in the face of a rearmed Europe every one of France's internal weaknesses undermined the nation's security.

The first reaction was announcement by Jacques Duclos, secretary of the Communist party, that strikers in the nationalized aviation factories — numbering about 20,000— were ready to return to work. Duclos is a deputy.

Duclos' announcement was confirmed by the minister of air, Guy Lachambre, who said the strikers agreed to work 45 instead of 40 hours a week, with an increase in pay of 75 centimes (about two cents) an hour. They originally demanded an increase of two francs an hour (about six cents).

The workers' decision was made known after Daladier stated in the chamber the government would take steps to keep the armament factories in operation, regardless of strikes.

Deputies considered the premier's statement as a warning he would mobilize strikers and send them back to work as soldiers, a status which would make quitting equivalent to desertion.

English Writer Sees Canada As Home Of The British Empire

London.—Canada as the heart of a remoulded consolidated British Empire, her vast spaces peopled by millions of new settlers, enjoying the fullest measure of prosperity and security, is the plan envisaged by R. A. Piddington, English author-economist, as a means of saving the Anglo-Saxon race from ultimate extermination.

Scrap the British Empire as we know it to-day and build anew, is the challenge sounded in his latest book, "The Next British Empire," a book that has caused considerable discussion.

The Anglo-Saxon race, Mr. Piddington declares, must find a new home—an uncongested home of wide expanse and rich endowment, where life of the future can be lived to the full by upwards of 60,000,000 people.

"Germany would be doing it already if she had permission to colonize Canada," the author proceeds. "We are tired of a purposeless national existence between slumps, booms and wars. We are sick to death of Europe and its snarling inmates. We want leadership to get us out of it and we can while we've got the ships, men and money—and a place to go to. If we delay much longer, we shall not have that."

The author admits that even to use Canada as a convenient outlet for Britain's population, with safeguards for her prosperity, might be somewhat unflattering to her pride.

"I take it, however," he adds, "Canada does fear invasion if she remains so sparsely peopled, that she does hold possibilities of further development by Britain or by an intruder, and that she is prepared, if necessary, to pay a certain price for security.

"Would it appeal to her pride to be asked to take over the leadership of the Empire, to become the principal state of the commonwealth and to receive the crown, the imperial government and the arbitration of Anglo-Saxon destinies?

"Does she prefer to be the possible swarming-ground of Asia or does she wish to be the home and sanctuary for liberty, civilization, culture and tradition?

"I will add, that this extravagant dream, if dream you think it, will one day be fulfilled . . . by Japan if not by ourselves."

The author suggests his proposal for rebuilding the Empire should not be tackled until Britain is strong enough to defend herself against the growing danger of aggression.

Britain should then launch upon a long-range program of transferring the bulk of her population to Canada, preferably in the western provinces.

Mr. Piddington suggests the migration flow might be extended over a period of 15 years, with an average exodus of about 1,000,000 annually.

The chief effect of the proposed migration plan would be to bring Canada's second-best customer right into her shop. New industries, planned and located in advance, would demand fresh labor instead of competing with workers already there and the enlarged population would swallow the output of every factory in Canada and Great Britain for at least 20 years. Rapid stimulus of business activity and ever-expanding markets, eventually would make the new seat of Empire the envy of the world, the economist argues.

As part of his scheme, Mr. Piddington would be willing to surrender most of Britain's colonial possessions. Even India and South Africa should be released, if necessary. As for the rest he would advertise: "A varied collection of islands, bird-sanctuaries and whaling stations for disposal by a prosperous gentleman about to retire from estate speculation and settle down with one of his children."

Heavy Wheat Buying

May Indicate Britain Is Filling All Available Storage Space

London.—Continued heavy buying of wheat cargoes convinced dealers on the Baltic exchange that the British government has ordered leading millers to fill available storage space and maintain a three-month supply as a phase of national defence.

During a three-day period 30 cargoes totalling about 14,000,000 bushels were taken up by leading buyers. Normal buying is about six cargoes a week.

Prices, however, have not responded in full measure to such large transactions, rising only by the equivalent of six cents a bushel. This perhaps resulted from the fact that most of the buying was confined to one miller and spread over numerous positions.

Official confirmation of a government hand in the buying was lacking, but dealers believed an official statement would be forthcoming shortly.

Would Better Conditions

Business Men Advised To Take More Interest In Public Affairs

Vancouver.—Business men were urged to take a greater interest in public affairs by Errick F. Willis, leader of the Conservative opposition in the Manitoba legislature, when he addressed a dinner of the Vancouver junior board of trade.

The more interest they took, he said, "the better the conditions and legislation that will result.

"This will be followed by less expenditures and waste, which automatically will be reflected in less taxation."

The business man should know his political representatives, Mr. Willis continued, for only by such knowledge could be gauge the probable actions of those to whom he had delegated the authority to govern.

Heads Bisley Team

Ottawa.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Fraser, officer commanding the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, Ottawa, will command the 1938 Canadian Bisley team, the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association announced. Captain W. Worsick of Winnipeg will be adjutant.

Cuba Lowers Tariff To Canada

Ottawa.—Cuba has extended to Canada her minimum tariff, the government was advised. For the past two years the maximum tariff, double the minimum impost, has been applied to most of the goods entering that country from Canada.

Urges Canadians To Think In Terms Of National Unity

Toronto.—Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, urged young Canadians to think in terms of Canada and to make a contribution to national unity. Grave as were such Canadian problems as those of unemployment and railways they could be solved if Canadians would think in terms of the nation, instead of thinking of provinces or sections.

"Now that I am about to join the vast army of unemployed," said Mr. Bennett, "all I wish to say to you is 'let there be no provincial boundaries to your patriotism'."

Mr. Bennett addressed the young men's section of the Toronto board of trade and said he was induced to speak as he did only because of the gravity of the present situation. It was a commonplace that there had never been less unity in Canada than to-day.

"Yet," he said, "the spirit that made possible what Canada did from 1914 to 1919 can win through to national unity."

Only recently, said Mr. Bennett, a speaker in the Nova Scotia legislature had said the place to erect a statue to Sir Charles Tupper was not in Halifax but in "Upper Canada." Sir Charles Tupper had made confederation possible.

"And provincialism manifests itself in this day and generation by someone saying, 'Go to Upper Canada and stick a monument to him there'."

That was just an illustration, he said. All across Canada people were talking of provincial rights "as if there were nine sovereignties when in fact there can be but one and that sovereignty is Canada."

The former prime minister, about to retire from party leadership, hinged his discussion on national unity on an announcement of plans for the young men's section of the board of trade to make a goodwill visit to Detroit. He did not wish to be misunderstood, he said, but he thought Canadians should know Canada before they knew any other country. He would like to see such trips to western Canada, the Maritimes and Quebec.

Much was heard of the money being spent on the drouth-stricken areas of the west and in the west much of exploitation by the east. Canadians had to move about to see and learn of their fellows. Too little was heard of what eastern Canada had done for the west in the last few years and of the factories in eastern Canada which had been kept busy by western demands in earlier years.

Year after year people who had put their best in labor and money into farms and homes had sown their grain, only to see it come up a few inches and wither away under the breath of a desert wind. In the "terrible struggle of western Canada with drouth the women have shown a fortitude and courage which is beyond words of praise from any man."

Over Four Hundred Miles To Be Built To Complete Trans-Canada Highway

Ignoring the myriad detours which mark new construction on the Trans-Canada highway, there remain after five years of intensive construction and the expenditure of approximately $30,000,000, over 400 miles of road to be built. It will cost about $20,000,000 and can scarcely be completed before 1941. When that is done and the route opened to through traffic it will probably be given the designation No. 1. At least in several provinces this number has been reserved for that purpose.

Over a course 4,000 miles in length from Sydney, N.S., to Victoria, B.C., there are three gaps in the Main street of Canada. The first is a 60-mile stretch in Nova Scotia. The second is the major one, 270 miles in the Lake Superior section of Ontario. The third is a 78-mile stretch around the Big Bend of the Columbia river in British Columbia. The Nova Scotia link will be forged within two years. Construction in the Rockies is more difficult but here, too, the Dominion's program calls for completion in two years.

The Lake Superior link is the only one which will take an indeterminate length of time. Five years would seem to be an optimistic estimate of the time required to connect eastern and western Canada by an all-weather motor highway.

Construction has been done almost entirely by the provinces and has been encouraged by federal grants-in-aid amounting to 50 per cent. of the cost. In this way $14,551,132.78 has been spent by Ottawa and a like amount by the provinces.

In addition, upward of $1,000,000 has been spent by the Dominion in northwestern Ontario unemployment relief camps. These men did road work. Further sums have been spent by the Dominion on the sections of the highway which are in Alberta and B.C. national parks.

Much of the new highway, built or improved in the past five years, is still rough. This class of road comprises, chiefly, the stretch through new Ontario.

Expenditures have been at the rate of about $6,000,000 per year. In the future, the totals are likely to be smaller, with some $20,000,000 being spent in the next five years.

By provinces, the expenditures since 1930 have been:

Prince Edward Island ..	$ 263,021.35
Nova Scotia	1,525,420.16
New Brunswick	971,350.02
Quebec	3,756.28
Ontario	10,239,072.89
Manitoba	816,251.86
Saskatchewan	10,490.02
Alberta	295,344.83
British Columbia	426,425.37

Pedestrian's Liability

Motorist In England Receives Damages From A Pedestrian

When a motorist recovers damages from a pedestrian, it is news. Such an incident is reported from England where an Ipswich motorist has been required to pay for the damage done when he swerved to avoid a pedestrian, but has ben held to be entitled to compensation from the pedestrian.

The judgment apparently recognizes the primary responsibility of the motorist for any damage which his car may do. It is reasonable that any one who undertakes to drive on a public highway should assume liability for any damage which may result from the operation of his car.

But the unusual feature of the judgment is that it recognizes that a motorist, who is driving carefully and is suddenly confronted by an emergency created by the carelessness of a pedestrian, is entitled to compensation if in swerving to avoid that danger he runs into other danger.—Toronto Telegram.

The Right Way

To Lift Heavy Weight Without Putting Strain On Back

If you watch a person who is not used to hard work attempt to lift a heavy weight you will notice that he invariably bends his back, keeps his legs straight, and then reaches down and lifts the object. This puts the greater part of the strain upon his back.

The best way to lift a heavy weight is to keep your back straight, bend your knees, grasp the object with your hands, and push up with your legs, putting the hardest work on to your legs, which can stand a heavier strain than your back.

Had To Have Proof

At New York's first auto show in 1900 a circular track was built in the old Madison Square Garden for the cars to whirl around on at the rate of twelve miles an hour—to prove to pop-eyed prospects that the horseless carriages could actually move under their own power.

Owing to new sources of supply, mahogany is now available as cheaply as oak and is returning to popular favor as a furnishing medium.

The different types of cheese known to mankind are made up of 450 different varieties.

Australia expects to produce 20,000 tons of dried currants this year.

Film Version Of The Bible

A Three-Hour Film Of The Bible Is Project Of British Company

A British film company, Vogue Films, greatly daring, at a time when our national production seems to be at its lowest ebb, propose to produce a film version of the Bible, which will cost £400,000, employ 10,000 people, take a year to make, and occupy something like three hours of running time on the screen.

Vogue Films, it seems, are nothing if not ambitious. Undeterred by the censors' ban, which forbids the reproduction of the figure of Christ on the screen, they intend to tackle both Old and New Testaments. The film, they say, will be in color. It will be made by three different directors. It will be treated in sections by a number of leading writers. It will be played by famous actors from a variety of countries. It will be circulated to the ordinary commercial theatres as a single feature, running in all to something like 15,000 feet.

Old Testament history, when tactfully done, has never given the censors any trouble. The story of Moses and the crossing of the Red Sea was the highlight of the silent film "The Ten Commandments." New Testament stories have been shown from time to time without a censors' certificate, by permission of the L.C.C. and various local watch committees. The most outstanding cases of this kind were Cecil B. de Mille's "King of Kings", which was given special Easter week showings in the latter days of silent pictures.

In almost all cases of religious films passed for exhibition by local authorities certain rules of exhibition apply. These include, amongst others, no pictorial posters; no mention of the names of the actors; no smoking in the auditorium; musical accompaniment to be of a religious character; and no other film to be shown in the same program.

It will be interesting to see how the newly projected Bible film will met these various conditions.

The Bible is an untapped treasury of stories, dramatic, exciting, romantic, and lyrical, for the serious film research student. But it would be unfair to pretend that other producers have not already come close to the idea, and been forced, for various reasons, to abandon it. Korda's projected "King of the Jews," from the Mary Borden story, to be directed by Victor Sjostrom, was the last case in point.—London Observer.

Time Moves On

Grandmothers Of Olden Days And Later Models

If you are one who remembers Grandma as a sweetly wrinkled old lady in lace cap who sat by the fire and knitted on winter evenings and rocked and fanned herself on the porch in summer, you're just an old-timer.

The activities of a Grandmothers' Club recently organized in Chicago will give you an idea what a streamlined person the contemporary grandma is.

This club boasts 39 grandmothers. One is a candidate for mayor. Another employs 300 people in her candy factory. A third heads the B. and O. women's department. A fourth manages a $2,000,000 estate. A fifth (with 13 grandchildren) manages a gravel pit. A sixth, 72, has sold insurance for a living since she was 54. And so on.

Like younger folks, these grandmas play as well as work. Listed among their recreations are horseback riding, swimming, bowling, fishing, hiking and gardening.

Rocking chairs? Why, bless your soul, leave them for the tired and decrepit younger generations!—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Asks Aid For Refugees

U.S. Government Sent Invitation For Co-operation Direct To Canada

The United States Government has invited Canada direct to co-operate in the American scheme to assist refugees from Germany and Austria. The United Kingdom and sixteen other governments already have accepted.

Invitations to those Dominions which have their own representation in Washington were sent direct. To the other Dominions they were sent via London.

Viscount Halifax, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, assured the American Ambassador, J. P. Kennedy, that the British Government shares the concern which prompted the United States proposal and that the United Kingdom is anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent.

Population Of Canada

The population of Canada was estimated at 11,196,441 by the Bureau of Statistics. The estimated number of births from the first of the year was 278,992, deaths 140,177, immigrants 23,049 and emigrants 38,257.

Earl Baldwin has accepted presidency of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, London, succeeding King George VI., who held the post as the Duke of York.

Seed Being Colored

So Buyer Can Be Sure Of What He Is Getting

Color, as a selling point, has come into its own in recent years. Not long ago, you remember, kitchen utensils took on handles of red, blue, green and yellow, not to mention mauve and cerise for the more discriminating.

Kitchens, which used to be white, suddenly turned into rainbows. The range and the refrigerator took unto themselves handles of brilliant hue. Salesmen assured housewifely shoppers that anything they wished in the way of furnishings could be supplied in any tint. Cellars and basements blossomed out as game rooms with walls of cheery-tinted wallboard. The world became a brighter place in which to dwell.

Now the tide of color has swept onto the farm, and is changing one of the last things you would expect it to touch, something that goes underground and never is seen again, namely, seed. Yes, seed is being dyed, is being colored in attractive hues—alfalfa and red clover seed.

It's not being done to make the seed more attractive to the buyer, but so the buyer can be sure of what he is buying. The color of each variety of imported alfalfa and red clover seed is specified by law, and a Federal Seed Act makes the dyeing obligatory. A farmer can tell the source of the seed, and whether it is adapted to his needs by its color.

Heres the color card the farmer carries with him when shopping for seed. If 10 per cent. of the seed is dyed red, it is African alfalfa, Italian red clover or alfalfa and red clover of unknown origin. If 10 per cent. is dyed purple-red, it is Turkestan alfalfa. If 10 per cent. is orange-red it is South American alfalfa.

Imported seeds usually are sold at higher prices than domestic seed. Mark W. Menke of the University of Nevada, Agricultural Extension Service, says Canadian seed is better adapted to certain American needs than other imported seed. "Since Canada's climate is "rigorous," he says, "imported Canadian-grown violet-stained seed is generally adapted to Nevada conditions. It can therefore be looked upon with less suspicion than any other stained alfalfa or red clover seed."

One thing that has to be guarded against is the intrusion of weed seeds into alfalfa and red clover seed. The Federal Seed Act requires that there shall not be more than three per cent. of weed seeds. "Three per cent. of some weed seeds may mean considerably over 20,000 weed seeds per pound of alfalfa seed," says Mr. Menke. "The seeds of dodder, white top and some other noxious weeds are very small, with considerably over a million seeds a pound. With such small seeds there may be as many as 1,000 weed seeds per pound of seed, even though the seed is 99.9 per cent. pure. Ranchers should determine what kind the weed seeds are and that they are not of a noxious variety before buying any farm seeds."

Was Edison's Associate

H. A. Campbell Who Worked With Noted Inventor Is Dead

Henry Alexander Campbell, a close friend of the late Thomas A. Edison, and an assistant at Mr. Edison's Menlo Park laboratories during his experiments there, died at the Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield, N.J., aged 84.

Mr. Campbell went to work for Mr. Edison in 1881 as a carpenter, and remained with the Edison interests until he retired in 1935. The first year of his association with the noted inventor he was placed in charge of the construction of the world's first central electric lighting station at 257 Pearl street in New York. The plant was placed into operation in October, 1882.

Mr. Campbell was a member of the Edison Pioneers, a group of individuals who worked with the late inventor during his early experiments.

In an interview in 1931, Mr. Campbell recalled that long hours of work and irregularity of pay never caused men to stop working at the Edison plant. "Mr. Edison," he said, "was hard pressed for money, but no matter if the men did not receive their wages on time they all came to work just the same. 'Go on with your work, Mr. Edison,' they would say, 'we'll stick with you.' That was the spirit of the plant in those days."

Expense Is Increased

When Car Has To Be Operated On A Dirt Road

If you drive your car on dirt roads, you are probably spending twice as much for operation and maintenance as you would on a hard-surfaced pavement. A survey of motoring expenses for 160 rural mail carriers in Iowa showed that it cost an average of 3.07 cents a mile to drive on dirt roads, 2.17 cents on gravel and 1.44 on pavement. The figures covered gasoline, oil, tires and maintenance. —Popular Mechanics.

Protectorate In Arabia

On the southern shores of Arabia, east of Aden, Great Britain is establishing an undeclared protectorate over Hadhramut. The independence of Hadhramut is formally recognized. Agreements have been made under which the Royal Air Force will be called in when necessary to impose order.

2251



"She was poor but she was honest—"
—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Women As Travellers

Are Very Practical And Tip Only If They Get Service

Women — mostly teachers and nurses—travel most on railways, A. A. Gardiner told the Westmount Women's Club in Montreal. Mr. Gardiner was quoting data received from railway men in Canada and the United States.

The element of romance in travel probably was responsible in part and emancipation also was a factor. "Bargain" fares were a great appeal to women indifferent when they were merely labelled "low fares." And women all-expense fares, since they want to know just what a trip is going to cost.

Women show more practical sense than men in tipping—more fair play, the speaker said. They tip, he suggested, to ensure promptitude or for service—and when a woman doesn't receive service she doesn't tip. Women, too, are more given to buying transportation from advertising. Also, they seem to feel they will enjoy a trip in ratio to the number of questions they ask the railway people. A side trip included in a ticket has an irresistible appeal.

When the family is taking a trip the wife makes 90 per cent. of the decisions and does 70 to 75 per cent. of the spending. In many cases it is the girl who makes the inquiries about the honeymoon trip. The train staff always recognizes a honeymoon couple—because both are wearing new shoes.

Women have better travel sense when it comes to baggage—and their small overnight bags are a joy to the porters.

In one respect men are somewhat superior to women as travellers, sai the speaker, referring to the feminine penchant for monopolizing all the dressing room space and keeping it for a long period.

When a man makes a complaint he says he is speaking for his wife; the women "thinks you should know about this," but she does not want the offender to lose his job as a result.

Like men, women leave all sorts of things on trains—but never in the history of railroading has a compact been left behind.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage

Cottage Where Shakespeare's Wife Lived Is To Be Set Aside

The cottage where William Shakespeare's wife, Anne Hathaway, once lived at Shottery was saved from the menace of new building developments. J. L. T. Evans, schoolmaster and owner of the structure and 17 surrounding acres near Stratford-on-Avon, announced he would transfer the property to the Shakespeare Birthplace Trust, provided the land remained forever free from further building.

New Zealand is England's best customer for automobiles; India for cotton goods; Australia for pottery, and South Africa for electrical goods.

Envoy's Question Answered

Reason World Not Happy Over Annexation Of Austria

Dr. Dieckhoff, the German Ambassador, was here the other day and made a speech. When he touched on Austria he asked why the happiness of two Germanic peoples at coming together should not be shared by the whole world. Perhaps we can answer his question rather briefly.

A girl who works in our office was around here all day in tears, and we finally asked her what was the matter. It turned out that she had once lived in Vienna, where she had a job, and that while there she had boarded with a Jewish family of whom she became very fond. She heard news of them through a daughter of the family who is now in this country. The household had been entered by troopers and searched, and the girl's mother and sister are now dead—whether by their own hand or by the hand of the troopers is not yet certain. The son-in-law is in a camp where. This will answer the Amsomewhere. The will answer the Ambassador's question. — The New Yorker.

Should Be Renovated

Agitation Started Against New Brunswick's Old Debt Law

Plans are underway to renovate New Brunswick's antiquated debt law, long ridiculed by lawyers and social workers as the one on which creditors so hounded Dicken's immortal Micawber in "David Copperfield."

Amendments to the act, said to be the only one in existence in the civilized world, were stymied to permit legislative officials to attend the coronation last spring.

Agitation against the statute has been underway for the past 20 years, sponsored by the New Brunswick Barristers' Association.

The clause under attack permits the creditor not only to obtain an execution against the goods of the debtor, but to obtain an execution against his body also. In St. John, largest city in the province, an average of six persons are jailed monthly for debts.

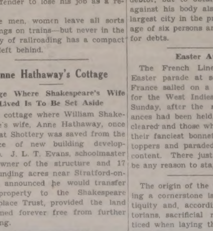
Easter At Sea

The French Line had its own Easter parade at sea. The Ile de France sailed on a cruise April 15, for the West Indies and on Easter Sunday, after the religious observances had been held, the decks were cleared and those who wished donned their fanciest bonnets, cutaways and toppers and paraded to their hearts content. There just doesn't seem to be any reason to stay home anymore.

The origin of the ceremony of laying a cornerstone is of greatest antiquity and, according to some historians, sacrificial rites were practiced when laying the foundations of a building.

In 1934, England had 179 cases of smallpox, as compared to 627 in 1933 and 14,764 the year before.

Cute Kittens Have Many Uses



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

They're in 8-to-the-inch Cross Stitch

PATTERN 6105

Brighten your linens quickly with these appealing kitten motifs—mainly in easy cross-stitch with lazy-daisy stitch. Pattern 6105 contains a transfer pattern of 1 motif 8¾ x 9¾ inches, 1 motif 9 x 9¾ inches, 2 and 2 reverse motifs 5¼ x 6¾ inches and 6 motifs 1 x 1½; illustrations of stitches; materials needed; color suggestions.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coin (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Rust-Resistant Wheats Have Overcome Menace Caused by Barberry Bush

The associate committee on field crop disease of the National Research Council of Canada finds rust-resistant wheats and oats may eventually obviate the necessity for destruction of barberry and buckthorn bushes.

The committee, in session at Winnipeg, has studied causes and control of rust, smuts, root-rots and other plant diseases. While the perfect wheat that can overcome all diseases remains to be developed, the fact rust-resistant wheats have overcome the menace of barberry bush rust-producing qualities was an outstanding development.

The associate committee on grain research announced approval of two new rust-resistant wheats, known only as "Rust Laboratory RL1097 and 975.1 or Crop Test 118 and 124 wheats," pronounced by Dr. C. H. Goulden, the producer, as resistant to lee' rust, covered smut and stem rust.

Dr. Goulden, chief cerealist specialist of the Dominion rust laboratory at Winnipeg, explained rust develops through the barberry bush and complete elimination of barberry bush growth in North America would probably eliminate rust troubles of Canadian wheat farmers.

He said the barberry bush grows in the Maritime provinces and southern sections of United States. Spores of rust float through the air and eventually settle in Western Canada.

Plant breeders reported on varieties of rust-resistant wheats and oats types and said "definite progress is being made in development of varieties that are resistant to other diseases."

The grains which show resistance to one or more diseases are being used as parents in order to produce resistant strains.

Plans are underway to develop wheat resistant to the sawfly by cross-breeding to produce a solid-stem wheat. Solid-stem wheats, a rarity in North America, are being cross-bred with more common wheats.

The sawfly lays eggs in stems of ordinary wheat and the larva or worm bores down the stem. Thus the plant breaks under pressure of wind and fallen wheat fields are practically impossible to harvest profitably.

The committee found that mercuric dust treatments, applying chemical dust to seed wheats, was a feasible protection against smut which exists in the seed spores. The most practical mercuric dust mixer known is a home-made machine resembling a churn but a perfect dusting machine would be welcomed.

While dust-treatment of wheat seeds would protect against smut, plant breeders say strains must be developed entirely resistant to smut. Some grains already produced are partially resistant. The varieties were not named by the committee.

Work on root-rot disease has undergone a co-operative study by plant pathologist and soil microbiologists, the committee stated. "Definite progress toward eliminating this disease has been made but more work must be done before complete control of root-rot is obtained."

Sawfly damage, while not as sweeping as rust, takes a heavy toll from the wheat fields yearly. In 1935 the Saskatchewan loss was officially estimated at more than $3,000,000.

The emerging grub, hatched from sawfly eggs, saws a ring around wheat stalks, plugs the stub with sawdust and spends the winter just above the root.

The committee stated parent material is available that is immune to sawfly attacks.

Canadian farmers "should beware of mis-statements about the malting quality of barley varieties," the committee announced.

Only six types of barley are eligible for the malting grades, the committee's statement said. They are "Ontario Agriculture College 21, Manchurian, Mensury, Mensury Ottawa 60, Gartons and Peatland barleys."

After considering the malting data, agronomic characteristics and the purity of available seed supplies, the committee recommended growing of only O.A.C. 21 and Mensury Ottawa 60 for malting purposes.

Growing Alfalfa

Poor Soil If Fertilized Will Yield Good Crop

Alfalfa is easier to start and is more productive on good fertile soils, but if carefully limed, inoculated, and fertilized, alfalfa often does well on land that is far from rich, according to J. B. R. Dickey, writing in a recent Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station circular. In any event, the soil must be well drained. If the soil requirements are properly satisfied good crops are made under the cool and humid conditions that prevail in the East, even though the crop is especially adapted to a warm and semi-arid climate. The only climatic handicap of the Eastern grower is greater trouble with grass and weeds which results in shorter lived stands.

Unless the soil is sweet it is not worthwhile to attempt to grow alfalfa. Soils having a very high lime requirement should be seeded to more acid-tolerant crops, and moderate amounts of lime applied for several years so as gradually to decrease acidity to a point where alfalfa can be grown. The crop does best on soils that have been deeply sweetened by repeated limings. Neglect of proper inoculation very frequently is the cause of alfalfa failure. Using pure cultures of inoculants is the easiest method of inoculation.

Like other legumes, alfalfa responds most strongly to phosphoric acid and potash. If properly inoculated, the crop can supply its own nitrogen after becoming well established. An application of about 4,000 pounds of a fertilizer carrying two to four per cent. nitrogen and good percentages of phosphoric acid and potash is advised when seeding its without a nurse crop on land which is not especially fertile. Where sown with winter or spring grain, the grain should be well fertilized. Where stands are to be mown for some years it seems very profitable to top-dress with phosphate or phosphate and potash. The fertilizer applied to the grain or the new seeding should be adequate for the first year or two that the alfalfa is mown. Later, an application of 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate, 0-12-5, 0-10-10, or similar material put on in the spring or after harvesting has sometimes shown maked stimulation to growth and production and has also greatly reduced the amount of winter injury.

For National Fitness

British Government Will Link Physical Culture Movement With Cooking

The British government's national fitness campaign is going to effect not only muscles but menus.

Much of the physical unfitness of the English people is attributed to unsuitable and badly cooked food. The ministry of health and the board of education are considering how the better and wider teaching of cookery can be linked with the physical culture movement.

No detailed plan has yet been produced, but it is anticipated that steps will be taken to encourage the provision of more evening cookery centres for adults and the better patronage of those already in existence.

Many girls now go from school to work in shops, offices, or factories. By the time they are married they have forgotten most of what they learned about cooking and the dietetics at school. It is this gap between school life and marriage that the ministry of health and the board of trade will attempt to bridge.

Hard To Locate

Students Giving Barn Dance Had Difficulty Finding Cow Bell

High school students in Simcoe, Ont., gave a barn dance, complete with a cow bell 'n' everything, but they encountered unexpected difficulty in obtaining the bell.

Cowbells apparently have gone out of fashion. The students, fortified by the knowledge that dairying is one of Norfolk County's major industries, expected no trouble in borrowing a bell for the occasion. All dairy farms in the district were canvassed, but no bell was to be had. They could have borrowed a cow, but no bell.

Finally Perry L. Sowden of Woodhouse Gore produced a genuine cowbell from storage. He said it hasn't graced a cow's neck for years 'n' years.

Byron Was Superstitious

Byron was extremely superstitious. He firmly believed in lucky and unlucky days; disliked undertaking anything on a Friday; avoided being helped to salt at table; and if he spilled salt or oil, let bread fall or broke a mirror, he knew something terrible was going to happen.

Cooking Teacher (reviewing class in sandwich making)—"Take two pieces of bread, a layer of cheese, two slices of ham, a spoonful of mayonnaise, a piece of lettuce, and what have you got?"

Bright Pupil—"A tea shoppe."

Japan now has 38 motorbus lines covering over 1,300 miles.

Honest And Independent

Woman Used Football Pool Winnings To Pay Back Relief Money

Mrs. Alice Vernon, 67-years-old widow, won £200 in a football pool.

She sat down immediately she knew and wrote a letter enclosing the cheque to the Leigh-on-Sea Poor Law Committee, telling them to take £100 in repayment of relief she had received during the past three years.

The committee sent back £116; she had only received £84.

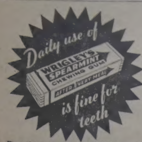
That £84 bought for Mrs. Vernon something more precious than gold. Her friends call her The Most Honest Woman in Britain.

She is something more.

Independent—and VERY British.

—London Sunday Dispatch.

Mayflies spend from one to three years as water crawlers, only to die after the first night as a winged adult.



Dentists recommend **Wrigley's Gum** as an aid to strong, healthy teeth, cleanses them of food particles, massages the gums. Aids digestion, relieves stuffy feeling after meals. *Helps keep you healthy!* Take some home for the children too—they will love it! CS-35

Unknown To World

Arabia Has Always Guarded Its Mysteries From Westerners

Arabia has been a lodestone for Western exploration recently because back on its burning plateaux, in the scorching heat of hidden wadies (dry river beds) have been found strange tribesmen in cities of "setback sky-scrapers," eight to ten stories high. Obstinate warriors for centuries have entrenched themselves in these lofty forts that, at a distance, resemble modern New York apartment houses, from their imposing doorways to "pent houses" and roof gardens.

Farther inland lie great areas of desolate desert, with "singing sands" such as Marco Polo heard in the Gobi, and traces of ancient caravan trails that pre-date the era when Solomon derived gold and frankincense from Biblical Ophir. Two notable crossings of the huge Rub al Khali desert were made recently by Englishmen—one by Bertram Thomas and the other by H. St. John B. Philby.

While the Americas were being discovered and explored, while the Poles were being attained and the Polar regions visited again and again, the Arabian Peninsula, lying in the heart of the oldest known civilizations, has remained almost unseen by white men. About 300,000 square miles of territory, equal to the combined areas of Germany and Italy, is blank or but vaguely sketched on modern maps. Yet some of the border lands and surrounding seas of this huge ellipse hum with activity.

That Arabia has been able to guard its mysteries so long against the inquisitive Westerner is due partly to the physical features of the country and partly to the religious fanaticism of its sparse population. Southern Arabia, now a desert, was probably fertile and well watered when Europe and large parts of Asia were still in the Ice Age, and it may well have been one of the earliest homes of civilized man. Climatic changes at a later date brought extreme dryness and a drift of sands from the north.

The Arabian Peninsula is dotted with ancient ruins, some of which have been seen only in passing. Only a few of these have been studied by scientists. Undoubtedly there are other ruins yet unfound, some of them buried in the sand. One of the highroads of the Old World, the overland trade route from India and Persia to Egypt and Syria, and to other countries around the Mediterranean, began in Hadhramaut, in south-eastern Arabia, and wound through the plateau, emerging at various points in the Near East.

New Type Of Furnace

Will Operate For Weeks Without Attention According To Report

The head of the house, weary after a season of coal stoking, can look forward to another winter when he won't have to fire the furnace more than once a fortnight, the Mellon Institute reported.

Dr. E. R. Weidlein, director, told trustees of the development of anthracite heating equipment that operates "for weeks at a time" without attention.

"But doesn't your husband have any hobby?"

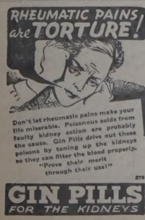
"Oh, yes; he's always trying to comb his hair over his bald spot."

Sailor: You aren't getting seasick, are you, buddy?

Recruit: Not exactly, but I'd sure hate to yawn.

Rhode Island was purchased from the Indians for 40 fathoms of beads on March 24, 1638.

Paper is comprised of a substance of cellulose fibres, interwoven into a compact mass.



Looking Into The Future

Geologist Sees Time When Toronto Will Be Inland Port

Toronto is to have a warmer climate; the temperature will be four or five degrees higher on the average, according to Dr. Arthur Philemon Coleman, professor emeritus of the University of Toronto, and one of the world's leading geologists.

Dr. Coleman is 86. In his home on Huron street, Toronto, he sat back and prophesied of the world to come. Toronto he sees as an important inland port because the ocean will be 150 feet deeper. The bottom of Lake Ontario will continue to tip, forming marshes in the Humber and in other rivers flowing into it near Toronto.

All this will happen thousands of years from now, for Dr. Coleman speaks in thousands and tens of thousands of years.

"A hundred years isn't worth a geologist's trouble," he explained. "A thousand years is pretty short. Ten thousand is something worth thinking about."

His studies of Toronto's prehistoric history have produced the theory that the bottom of the Lake Ontario is tipping. The evidence is that the lake has overflowed its southern shore and marshes have formed in the Humber, Credit and other rivers near Toronto.

"It will be warmer here," he predicted. "The climate will be like Pennsylvania or Ohio. As the ice melts the temperature gradually rises—about one degree a century. When the ice has all melted the oceans will rise 150 feet—Montreal will have to be moved inland—Toronto will be nearer the ocean.

"It is dangerous to prophesy," Dr. Coleman added "but none of us will Coleman added, "but none of us will

Speeding Up Old Custom

Telegraph Takes Place Of Friend In Helping Along Romance

The wire companies will now sing Valentine greetings over the telephone for a reasonable price or will transmit a telephone kiss from New York to Chicago for less than $2. Esthetes who have trembled for the soul of America ever since the telegraph companies introduced form messages for Mother's Day will wring their hands harder than ever. But people with a touch of imagination will rejoice to see our commercialized United States following in the romantic tradition of the age of chivalry. It used to be quite the proper thing, when knighthood was in flower, for a gentleman to hire a band to serenade his lady love. Now we have it done by a Postal Telegraph tenor or baritone.

Tongue-tied lovers have sometimes hired fluent speakers to woo for them, as Cyrano de Bergerac was hired, or as Miles Standish employed John Alden. The modern way is attended by no risks. The situation is hardly to arise where a young woman will say, "Why don't you speak for yourself, Western Union."—New York Times.

Thousands See Bridge Sink

Massive Steelwork Finally Disappears At Niagara When Ice Breaks

Honeymon bridge, forced from its Canadian and American supports in a mid-winter ice-jam, sank to the bottom of the Niagara river with a final show of majesty.

The last visible 200-foot piece of bridge started to move with the ice, while thousands lined the shore on both sides of the river and watched the massive steelwork sail a half-mile downstream on its ice-carrier.

Suddenly the ice holding it up fell away and the structure sank in 275 feet of water.

Since the spectacular collapse of the bridge into the gorge, Niagara Falls has been visited by tourists from every part of Canada and the United States.

Joining Trans-Canada Lines

Edmonton.—Captain Maurice Burbidge, winner of the 1932 McKee trophy, announced he would resign his position as instructor of the Edmonton and Northern Aero club to join Trans-Canada Air Lines. It is understood he will start with the ground crew at Winnipeg and later be transferred to other T.C.A. posts in western Canada.

Making It Clear

One man killed another in a fight. The survivor was charged with murder. An old country laborer appeared as witness for the defence. His evidence was as follows: "Eed a stick, and 'eed a stick, and 'ee 'it 'ee, and 'ee 'it 'ee; and if 'ee 'ad 'it 'ee when 'ee 'it 'ee, 'eed a killed 'ee, and not 'ee 'ee."

Verdict, manslaughter.

Owns Nelson's Coat

The scarlet coat Lord Nelson wore March 12, 1787, when he married Frances Nisbet, a widow, at Nevis, British West Indies, is owned by Canon Edward Appleyard, Hamilton, Ont. Nelson left the coat behind after his marriage and it was taken to Woodstock, Ont., by a deputy governor of the Indies.

For the first time a million workers in Britain will this year enjoy a holiday with pay. These are the concessions that make for better relations between employer and employee—or capital and labor, if that is any more expressive. 2251



Predicts Greater Speed

Russian Airplane Designer Believes 1,000 Miles An Hour Possible

Conquest of the stratosphere with super-craft hurtling along at 1,000 miles an hour will become possible when engineers "smash up the atom and give us atomic power," Igor I. Sikorsky, aeroplane designer, declared on a visit to the General Electric Co. research laboratories at Schenectady, N.Y.

Sikorsky traced man's victories over speed during the ages. "Nature puts a tax on us and we have to pay that tax," he explained.

"We can already see the ultimate range of the gasoline motor. We have made 440 miles an hour but we believe that somewhere between 500 and 600 miles an hour we will come up against a stone wall.'"

Meantime, the famous Russian aeronautics expert said, great luxury liners and "flivver" aeroplanes will make highways of the airlanes. Private "flivver" aeroplanes are very much a probability, he said, adding:

"We won't see them before we see great luxury liners, however. But the time is coming when there will be hundreds of thousands of them, yes, millions of them, in the air. That time is a little farther away and there is a lot of engineering to be done on that type of aeroplane yet, but they are coming."

Make Good Guards

Traveller Says Cars Safe With Palace Sentries In Balkans

Palace centries make excellent guards for parked cars, according to J. W. G. Dunn, a vagabond traveller, after trying out those in the Balkans. When he reached a capital, he says, he drove straight to the royal palace, which was usually in the centre of the city, and parked his car as near as permitted. He then switched off his engine, locked the doors, and went far afield in his travels, sometimes lasting more than a week. Meanwhile his car was under the eye of the palace sentries, and safe from any kind of thief. In Belgrade, Yugoslavia, he left his car so long it became a landmark. "Meet you at the abandoned car," became as popular as "Times Square."

Want To Remain Austrians

Austrians exiled in Paris have formed the "Austrian Aid Association." These former subjects of Austria do not wish to become Germans and are applying to the French Government to give them a legal status and permit them to call themselves "Austrians." They have promised to refrain from politics if they are allowed to remain in France, in the hope that some day their country may be revived.

Mrs. Owens—"I wonder if the doctor's wife meant anything personal just now."

Owens—"What did she say?"

Mrs. Owens—"She said we might at least pay them a visit."

The wandering albatross measures 14 feet from wing tip to wing tip.

Has Been Quite Common

Records Show Rough Stuff Almost A Westminster Tradition

Not within living memory has a Canadian M.P. laid hands upon another within the precincts of the Commons Chamber. Surprisingly less decorous is the Mother of Parliaments, where fisticuffs have become all but common. Indeed, going back over the records, physical violence seems almost a part of the Westminster tradition.

There was that famous scene, back in the eighties, when after T. P. O'Connor shouted "Judas" at Joe Chamberlain, members met in pitched battle in the division lobby. Shortly before the war, when excitement ran high over Home Rule, Ronald McNeil, a burly Ulsterman, threw a blue-book into the face of Winston Churchill. Then there was the day when Captain Molson, a Conservative, seized the Nationalist Joe Devlin; the day, a few years ago, when the peppery Mr. Amery punched the nose of the Socialist Mr. Buchanan. Just recently, as if to redress the balance, Socialism's Mr. Shinwell slapped the face of Commander Bower, a Conservative.

Actually, the British House of Comomns is much more free and easy in debate than our own House. And less stiff with dignity. Over there members on the treasury benches sit with their feet up on the clerk's table, and scores of members keep their hats on; everything is informal. Over here the wearing of a hat seems to have disappeared with Sir George Foster; while a member with his feet up on his desk, let alone the clerk's table, would be in peril of commitment to the tower.—Ottawa Journal.

SPRING!

Spring is the season when anything goes:
Heat-waves or hurricanes, sunshine or snows.
None can predict so erratic a thing:
Nobody knows when the season will Spring!

Never put off till tomorrow, they say,
Things—like your woolies—that go with to-day.
Never you mind what the morrow may bring:
Into your heaviest underwear Spring!
—Norman R. Jaffray in Judge.

Has Become Favorite

Piano Accordion Taking Place Of The Harp In Ireland

The Irish harp—"that once in Tara's halls"—is being ousted by the piano accordion and the high duties levied by the government, according to musical authorities in Dublin.

Dublin's principal school of harp playing has just closed owing, it is said, to the decline in the popularity of the instrument and the excessive cost of harps and strings.

The Irish harp is made by only one firm in Glasgow and the import duty on one costing £10 ($50) amounts to nearly 48 shillings ($12). The rate of duty on all imported musical instruments is $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. (imperial preference 22 2-9 per cent.) Teresa McCormack, principal of the school, has made several efforts to get the duty removed or reduced but says she has met with refusal.

A professor of music in Dublin stated there did not appear to be any general desire to take up the study of the harp. The number of harpists in the Irish capital could be counted on the fingers of two hands.

Since the advent of the modern piano, he explained, the popularity of the harp has been falling off. People were now turning to the piano accordion.

Marion (Newly Engaged): "And if ever you are detained at the office and don't get home till dinner is cold—well, don't you worry, darling. I'll always make it hot for you."

Butterflies fold their wings high over their backs when at rest, while moths fold theirs down flat.

Keeps Peace In Desert

Major Glubb Has One Of The Strangest Jobs In The World

"The Younger Lawrence of Arabia," as they call Major J. B. Glubb, has one of the strangest jobs in the world.

Head of the Arab Legion's Desert Patrol, he has kept a watchful eye on the frontiers of Trans-Jordan for seven years, as well as dabbling in education for Bedouin children at desert outposts, improvement of inter-tribal relations, and relief of physical suffering.

Tall and heavy-featured, Major Glubb has a dark scar on his chin which earned the title "Abu Haneik" (Father of the Chin) by which he is known in the desert.

Formed in 1930 as a section of the Arab Legion, Glubb's Desert Patrol consists entirely of Bedouins. The patrol's exact functions are to prevent inter-tribal raiding, protect the oil pipeline across the desert, discourage tribal interests in politics and disorders in neighboring countries, and maintain a desert intelligence service.

Major Glubb is responsible only to Peake Pasha, commanding the Arab Legion. He was already wise in desert ways when he came to Trans-Jordan from Iraq in 1930. Immediately he adopted Bedouin customs and dress, bought a tent, camels, and sheep, and travelled with nomad tribes from pasturage to pasturage.

Now he is expanding his force to three times its present strength. He hopes eventually to have near 2,500 men. The Arab Legion, the parent organization, has 43 officers and 1,062 men, with headquarters at Amman.

Deplore Use Of Eire

Officials In Dublin Think Ireland Would Be Better

If you want to make teeth grate in official circles in Dublin be sure to use the word Eire, instead of Ireland.

Increasing use abroad of the term Eire to describe the 26-county area under the jurisdiction of Dublin is officially deplored and words fail to describe feelings at seeing the terms Eirishman or Anglo-Eirish circles.

Just before the new constitution came into operation the government notified the League of Nations the title of the country would in future be Eire in the Irish language and Ireland in the English language. But it seems everyone prefers to use the Irish word.

Those who object to using the word Ireland on the ground it may give rise to misunderstanding while six counties are still part of the United Kingdom are asked: But is Germany any the less Germany without Eupen and Malmedy or would England cease to be England if Yorkshire hopped out?

Headline writers, however, will find it difficult to abandon Eire. Some of them here hailed the neat word with the remark: "Well, it was about time the government did something for the newspapers!"

A Worth While Task

English Woman Has Helped British Subjects In Russia

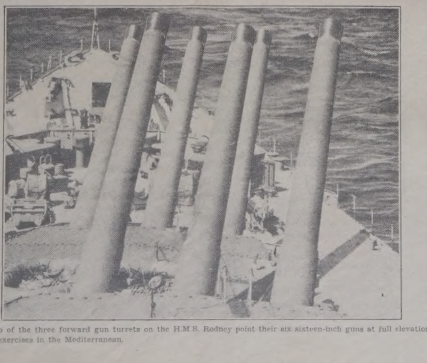
Lady Muriel Paget, against whom baseless accusations have been made in the Moscow trial, has for nearly 25 years devoted herself unselfishly to easing the hardships of distressed British subjects in Russia.

It is not generally realized that there are still more than 100 British families within the Soviet Union who were ruined by the Revolution, and who for one reason or another have been unable to leave.

They owe what comforts they have entirely to the zeal of Lady Muriel, who has organized a service of parcels from home, arranged free medical attention, and built a holiday-home for them in the woods near Leningrad.

Lady Muriel is a daughter of the 12th Earl of Winchilsea and the wife of Sir Richard Paget, the expert on the development of inventions, and himself the inventor of a remarkable machine for reproducing human speech.—News of the World.

SIX SIXTEEN-INCH BRITISH THREATS POINT THEIR MUZZLES SKYWARDS



Two of the three forward gun turrets on the H.M.S. Rodney point their six sixteen-inch guns at full elevation during exercises in the Mediterranean.



Queen Mary

Now Planning To Cut Down On Her Public Engagements

Queen Mary is planning to cut down her public engagements, become more than ever the discreet Queen-Mother in the back-ground of court life and not an official figure in the full glare of the limelight.

Since the death of George V. and the abdication of Edward VIII., Queen Mary has taken more than her full share in the doings of the Court and the responsibilities of the Throne, with the sole object of assisting and guiding her sons. Her grasp of affairs and her physical endurance in trying times have amazed all her friends, particularly in the last three years.

Now Queen Mary feels that George VI. and Queen Elizabeth are firmly established in the affection of all Britons, and she is preparing to "fade out." This decision has been made by Queen Mary herself after long talks with her friends and consultations with Court advisers, including the Prime Minister. Queen Mary will now have more time to spend with friends and her grandchildren, to whose upbringing and education she intends to devote herself.—British Cavalcade.

Crocodiles Damage Buoys

Imperial Airways Obliged To Substitute Steel Type For Rubber

Because crocodiles do not know the difference between red rubber and liver, Imperial Airways' research department has been obliged to invent a new type of buoy for mooring the flying boats at Malakal, Kampala, Kisumu, Raj Samand and other places in Africa and India.

The old mooring device was a huge ball of red rubber, anchored by means of hooks at the end of a steel chain. Rubber was used because it was soft and did not damage the hulls of flying boats. The buoys were painted red so they would be visible at a distance.

Suddenly they started disappearing. Investigations revealed the buoys, which were hollow, were at the bottom of the lake. Crocodiles, presumably mistaking them for raw liver, had chewed holes in them, causing them to sink.

The proposed new type is a steel cylinder protected by a semi-pneumatic fender, impervious to the teeth of crocodiles.

Shot Rare White Rhino

Farmer In South Africa Had To Pay Heavy Fine

The shooting in Zululand of one of the rarest animals in the world has been the subject of court proceedings, and a South African farmer has been fined $200. The rare animal was a white rhino, one of two which strayed on to a farm near Babanango.

The farmer said he was called out by his terrified natives, none of whom had seen such a beast before. He found two enormous beasts grazing peacefully among his cattle. As he raised his rifle he saw they had horns on their noses, and it occurred to him that they might be rhinos. He fired at the bigger of the two and both came trotting towards him. He ran for his life and climbed the nearest tree. He fired 10 shots until the bigger animal staggered and dropped.

The white rhino is the second rarest beast in the world, the okapi being first. It is found only in Zululand.

Agriculture in Florida is diversified. Including tropical, subtropical, and temperate types, 200 different kinds of tree and field crops are grown there.

There are 4,305 motion picture theatres in England. They were visited by 957,000,000 people during 1935.

Prospector Finds Fortune

Roof Of Abandoned Shaft Led To Pocket Of Gold

News of a 60-year-old prospector who has won a fortune from a barren and almost inaccessible mountain side in Swaziland has just been received in Durban, South Africa.

The prospector is A. M. Burnett, and within two months he banked some $90,000—and he is still digging gold out of the dirt. He stumbled across Devil's Reef, an old shaft running into a mountain-side in the Pigg's Peak district, which gets its name from a nearby village where $5,000,000 worth of gold was won nearly 20 years ago.

Devil's Reef yielded about $250,000,000 before the rich pocket was lost many years ago. Mr. Burnett found the shaft, which is about 30 feet long and six feet high, and decided to try his luck. He found signs of gold on the sides and in the floor, but nothing in payable quantities. Then he had a brainwave and tried the roof.

That was the start of his fortune, for he discovered the long-lost pocket of gold. Leaving the shaft, he started another about 30 feet higher and began to dig out shovelsfull of gold-bearing earth.

Just Be Nonchalant

Advice Given By Professor Regarding Attitude Toward Bees

Be nonchalant in the presence of a bee, and the chances are it won't sting you, Dr. E. J. Dyce, professor of agriculture of the Ontario Agricultural College, told a service club at Windsor, Ont. Dr. Dyce warned that a mere flicker of an eye lash may arouse a bee's curiosity, and lead him to "sit down" on one's face.

With summer picnics coming on it is worthwhile remembering that grasping the stinger of a bee to pull it from the skin merely squeezes a syringe that squirts poison farther into the flesh, increasing the irritation, said Dr. Dyce. Snipping off the end of the stinger cuts short the depth of the sting, and amount of poison injected.

Big Car Order

140 New Stream-Lined Cars For the Queen City

Chairman William C. McBrien of the Toronto Transportation Commission, announced the purchase of 140 new stream-lined street cars at a cost of $3,000,000 for delivery next August. The cars will be built by Canadian Car and Foundry Company. The cars are the latest designed by the American Transit Association and will be almost noiseless in operation. Eventually, McBrien said, 300 wooden cars will all be replaced by the new models.

"I hear your cashier has absconded—did he take anything with him?"

"Yes, my wife."

"Anything of value?"

Suffrage is extended to all citizens in Germany, irrespective of sex, at the age of 20.

COULD HARDLY CLOSE HANDS

Had Rheumatism and Neuritis



"I suffered severely from Rheumatism and Neuritis," writes Mr. W. J. Tracy of Toronto. "I could hardly walk upstairs or close my hands. After taking Fruitatives four days the swelling left my hands and knees. I could climb stairs and ladder. I advise any person suffering as I did to take Fruit-a-tives. They give quick relief." Try this real fruit juice, herb and tonic prescription of a famous Canadian doctor. If you suffer, they might clear up your case too. 25c. and 50c. No substitute. At druggists.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIVER TABLETS



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Opportune Flour is always reliable, and is milled under expert supervision from wheat grown in your own district.

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$2.90 Return

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CALGARY

Low Fares from Stations between Sibbald and Norfolk, Byemoor and Dowling.

Good Going:

APRIL 22nd and 23rd

Returning:

Leave Calgary up to and including Tuesday, APRIL 26th.

Good in coaches only. No baggage checked. Children 5 years and under 12, half fare.

Full particulars from any local agent.

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W38-225

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Coal!

FOYE'S Mine

NEW ENTRY COAL

—AT—

$1.50

Per Ton, at Mine

ED. FOYE, Prop.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of ADAM SMEAL, late of Michichi, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named ADAM SMEAL, who died on the 23rd day of March, A.D. 1936, are required to file with the undersigned solicitor for the Administrator by the 1st day of June, 1938, a full statement duly verified of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Administrator will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to his attention.

R. A. BOYLE.

Solicitor for the Administrator with Will Annexed, Michichi, Alberta. 3a

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.

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Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.

Neurocalometer and X-Ray

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For Sale or Trade

For Colts, Clydesdale Sallion, "Granton Crown," 1,800 lbs., 12 years old, Reg. and Enrolled; good worker and sure breeder. Apply,

S. H. MARTIN, Delia.

Impounded

One Shetland Pony (Mare), in pound located on N. W. ¼ 28-30-17-w4, kept by ROBERT MILNE.

LOST

Female Silver Fox—Reward if caught alive. Please don't kill, as pelt of no value now. Phone 111, H. P. McNaughton, Delia, Alta.

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. JOHN SOROCHAN, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship	7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.

Everybody welcome

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1938

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators).

TUESDAY, April 19, 1938.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	1.14½
No. 2 Northern	1.06½
No. 3 Northern	.95½
No. 4	.84
No. 5	.60
No. 6	.51
Feed	.41
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.98½
2 c.w.	.95½
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.35½
3 c.w.	.32½
Ex. 1 feed	.32½
1 feed	.30½
2 feed	.28½
Barley—	
No. 3	37
No. 4	.35
No. 5	.34
No. 6	.33
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.45
3 c.w.	.42½
4 c.w.	.38½
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.29
2 c.w.	1.25
3 c.w.	1.07
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	1.37⅝
Vancouver	1.31⅛

THE PRODUCTION TAX

Perhaps one of the most meritorious aspects of the policy of our Social Credit government is its evergreen freshness of outlook. As fast as one fantastic scheme has been brought forward, discussed through the length and breadth of the province and finally thrown into the discard, than another emerges which serves to keep the fires of controversy still brightly burning, and the efforts of our hard-working legislators to abolish poverty in the midst of plenty well to the forefront of the public mind.

Onlookers and critics of Mr. Aberhart and his friends have long been of the opinion that the goal toward which this government has been working is, in some measure at least, to gain control of the farmers' wheat. The proposed production tax of 7 per cent will attain this object, and it is strange to reflect that the word "production" brings to memory another phrase from the gospel of Mr Aberhart, "Interest free production loans!" Set that beside "7 per cent production tax," and the divergence becomes startling—especially to those who will pay it. The difference between promise and performance is very marked here, but needs no comment beyond the statement that opponents of social credit never expected any other result.

With tax arrears steadily piling up, this measure appears on the surface to have one merit in its favor; that it solves this vexing question. But the cold truth is that 7 per cent on gross production from wheat to eggs is entirely out of line with present assessments and, further, amounts to penal taxation on progressive farmers.

The fact that farmers in the south are attending protest meetings and forwarding resolutions to the government against this tax, indicates they are quite alive to its inherent badness, not the least of which would be the complete subservience of municipal authorities to a bureaucracy in Edmonton.

THE EXPERT BOARD REPORT

First fruits of the $50,000 of Alberta money invested in the Social Credit Board was revealed in the first annual report of that body brought before the legislature just previous to prorogation.

Contemplation of the figures presented therein tends to make the average person dizzy, for they are more in the nature of a pipe dream than anything previously displayed by our experts. Citizens of Alberta are gravely informed the natural resources of the province total up to $230,921,608,659, sufficient, were it not for "the deliberate opposition of the banks and financial institutions, supported by the federal government," to raise the standard of living eight times, and to "yield the average family of four an income of $6,000 a year at existing price levels."

Dilating on the debt situation, the report declares it represents a fantastic problem and, indeed, the whole farrago of figures, whether debts or assets, can be truly described as fantastic.

By its own admission, however, the board appears to be facing an impasse; the sole bar to realization of this delightful midsummer nights' dream being the federal government. No indication is given of what steps are to be taken to overcome or circumvent this formidable barrier, nor is such to be expected, for that would be a revelation of strategy to the enemy. But it is open to surmise that at this point the requirement of ten years of office that has been stated as necessary for the introduction of Mr. Aberhart's Utopia is envisaged as a possibility. The $100,000 placed at the disposal of the board doubtless means an extension of educative effort which, if continued long enough, may result in Social Credit theories spreading like a prairie fire over the whole Dominion and end by the transfer of power at Ottawa into the hands of these modern wizards, and they will hope to succeed where the ancient alchemists so dismally failed.

And if it be possible to regard with amusement the wasting of money raised so hardly by taxation from the people of this province for the promotion of such arrant nonsense, that is the only satisfaction anyone will ever receive from the Social Credit Board—even if it functions for the balance of its members' lives.

DELIA LADIES' AID

The Ladies' Aid held their usual monthly meeting on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. E. M. Bigelow and Mrs. W. B. Dunlop occupied the chair during the meeting in the absence of Mrs C Grant, president.

It was decided to make the draw for a Sunshine Friend an annual affair.

The various groups working for the bazaar are planning ways and means to assist the Aid.

Mrs. L. Dunfield and Mrs. Henry Moore were the hostesses —COR.

Local and District

Mr and Mrs W. B. Dunlop spent several days in Calgary last week.

* * *

Mrs. Emerson Reid received word of the death of her father last week.

* * *

Mrs Wm Gibson left on Wednesday of last week for a few days visit in Calgary

* * *

Paul Nelson, of Majestic, who has spent the winter months in Edmonton, returned home last week.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Hartley, of Hanna, took the services at the United Church on Sunday, 10th inst.

* * *

Wm. Hartman, who has spent the winter in Vancouver, B.C., returned to his nursery during Easter for spring planting.

* * *

Norman Fitzsimmons has taken over the mail route to the north of town. This was previously held by Mr F. E. Porter

* * *

Miss Winifred Armor, of Stavely, spent the past week visiting at the home of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore

* * *

Miss Evelyn Mitchell, travelling secretary of the Women's Missionary Society, gave an address during the regular service at the United Church on Sunday last.

* * *

John Jackson, of Farrell Lake, returned home on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Jackson has been a patient in the military hospital, Calgary, for a period of six weeks.

* * *

The executive of the Drumheller presbyterial, Women's Missionary Society, met at the home of Mrs Bigelow recently, to arrange program for the presbyterial meeting held in Hanna.

* * *

Cecil Birch, the new mechanic at Gibson's garage, has had a wide experience with various makes of tractors, and is capable and well equipped to give satisfactory repair service on cars, trucks, and tractors.

* * *

The Catholic ladies' Easter tea, held on Saturday last, scored its usual success. There was a large crowd in town and patronage was brisk. Tables set out with dainty china and flowers added a spring touch to the occasion.

* * *

Recent days have been decidedly Springlike. Rain fell on Saturday evening, 9th inst. for a period of two hours, and a shower accompanied by thunder and lightning fell on Tuesday afternoon of last week. While work on the land has not yet generally started, it is reported that Wm. Sinclair sowed a field to wheat last week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanley Cutcher and two sons, Alan and Anthony, were visitors at the home of their brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Rieger, recently. The family, residents of Hong Kong, China, where Mr. Cutcher is engaged in business, are making a vacation trip including visits to relatives in Chicago and other points in the U S., after which they will proceed to England for a stay of six months.

* * *

Mesdames Chas Horsky and Geo. Lowe entertained at the former's home on Friday evening, April 8th, in honor of Mr and Mrs W J. Bryan, who are leaving the Delia district to reside in Brooks. Many friends and neighbors were present and the evening was enjoyably spent in cards, dancing and other entertainment. A bountiful lunch was served, after which Mrs McCully spoke of the esteem in which the Bryan family was held, and a beautiful handbag and purse was presented by Miss Olive Dunfield to them on behalf of the gathering, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan made suitable acknowledgment.

Hand Hill Echoes

O. B. Richardson returned to the farm a few days ago from Moscow, Idaho, where he spent the winter with his family.

A large crowd gathered at Cotter school house last week for a farewell dance in honor of Len Ewing, who is leaving Rainbow and we wish him luck in his next undertaking.

The play and dance held at the Handhill clubhouse was well attended last Friday. Much praise is due the teacher, Miss Keys, for the play which was much enjoyed

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA

CHILBLAINS

When winter comes, chilblains begin to afflict those who are not in good health, whose circulation is poor and whose clothing is possibly insufficient. By far the most common location for chilblains is the feet, but neither the hands nor the ears escape.

At the point where the chilblain develops there is, first of all, a tingling sensation, then itching. A blister, which has a purplish tinge, forms over the area. This blister is painful, and when it breaks an open sore is left which is slow to heal.

To avoid chilblains, the feet must be protected and kept warm by shoes and stockings which are neither so tight as to interfere with circulation, nor so thin as to allow for chilling of the feet. Tightly-fitting shoes, with thin soles, over thin stockings, invite trouble, as do stockings which are so heavy as to cause the feet to perspire.

When the hands and feet are chilled, they should be kept away from open fire place, stove or radiator. A sudden change from cold to excessive warmth causes a rush of blood to the parts which have been chilled, and this leads to irritation, followed by chilblains.

Under such circumstances, supposing it is the feet which are cold, the proper procedure is to remove shoes and stockings. First of all, the feet should be placed in cold water and then given a brisk rub with a rough towel. This treatment restores circulation gradually and averts trouble

A poor state of health may be the underlying cause of chilblains, and so it follows that, as a practical measure of prevention, the general health should receive attention through proper diet and such hygienic essentials as fresh air, rest, exercise, cleanliness and elimination.

In many homes, the floors are cold, and in such homes the mother, who stands for so many hours doing her housework, develops chilblains on her heels and the sides of her feet. To some extent, this may be overcome by wearing heavier shoes and warmer stockings, but more attention should be given to warming the floors.

Painting the parts with tincture of iodine will stop the itching at the onset. If an open sore develops, it is well to remember the danger of infection that attends all open sores and secure skilled treatment.

Chilblains are not dangerous to life, but they may take a great deal out of the joy of life.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

A.F. & A.M. Entertain Friends

On Friday evening of April 8th, Hand Hills Masonic Lodge held an "At Home," to which were invited members of the sister lodge at Craigmyle and their ladies. Ladies and friends of the local brethren turned out well, though a goodly number were prevented from attending by the muddy state of the roads.

The proceedings were opened by the orchestra playing "O, Canada," the singing of which was heartily joined in by the company. Eighteen tables of court whist were filled and playing progressed until lunch was served. After lunch, musical selections were given by the orchestra, community singing by all present, reading by Mr. Stephens entitled, "The green eye of the little yellow God," from Kipling; song by Carl Rudolphe; and a reading by Mr. McKay, entitled, "The cremation of Sam McGrew," from Service. The prizes for the whist drive were won by Mrs Bick of Craigmyle, and Roy Cook of Delia. The consolations were taken by Miss Bradley and Jock Sinclair.

Congratulations were extended to Brother Jock Sinclair and Mrs. Sinclair on attaining their nineteenth wedding anniversary, to which they briefly responded. The evening closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Used Machines

20-M. D.D. Grain Drill	$50.00
20-M. S.D. Grain Drill	$25.00
9-ft. Cultivator, with power lift and ton truck. Price	$65.00

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We are now in a position to service all makes of cars, trucks and tractors, and solicit your patronage.

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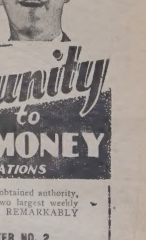
the Tonic for Spring

Rich, dark thick-bodied Bock — mellow with long aging, rich in calories and food carbohydrates. You'll welcome this substantial old friend, and as it slips down your throat remember again how good REAL Bock is.

On DRAUGHT and in BOTTLES at all LICENSED HOTELS, CLUBS and GOVERNMENT LIQUOR STORES

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